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VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1875. NUMBER 113.

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DISSOLUTION.

The firm of J. B. Willard & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. W. Van Slyck withdrawing from the firm. J. B. Willard will continue the business at the same place, and is alone authorized to sign the firm's name and settle its business.

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WHISKY.

The Hon. C. B. Farwell Explains the Dark Points in His Statement.

Senator Logan Tried to Have Wilson Removed Five Years Ago.

At That Time He Was District-Attorney for Southern Illinois.

Mr. Farwell Also Has Something to Say About Durphy.

Letter from Tutton, Who Was to Have Changed Districts with McDonald.

He States that it Was Himself Who Secured the Abrogation of the Order.

Proceedings Yesterday at Milwaukee—A Rumor in Circulation.

Manner in Which the President Finally Became Aware of McDonald's Perfidy.

The Indianapolis Grand Jury Wrestling with a Mysterious Hypothesis.

They Fire Off a Supposititious Conundrum at Judge Drummond.

THE HON. C. B. FARWELL.

CERTAIN CONTRADICTIONS EXPLAINED.

Hearing that the Hon. C. B. Farwell was in town, a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed yesterday to hunt that gentleman up, and glean from him some facts in regard to any attempt he had made to have Maj. Bluford Wilson removed; to his connection and acquaintance with a gentleman named Durphy, Secretary of the Chicago Dock and Warehouse Company; and to the statements which have been made by various parties through the columns of THE TRIBUNE since Monday last. Mr. Farwell expressed himself as willing to give the facts, and made a statement as follows:

THE TRIBUNE unintentionally misrepresented me in its issue of Tuesday last in its Washington correspondence. The letter which I gave to your Washington correspondent, and published in THE TRIBUNE, I had not examined as carefully as I should have done on account of pressure of business, else the mistake made in regard to Maj. Wilson would not have occurred in transmitting it to THE TRIBUNE. By reading it one would infer that Senator Logan and myself had desired the removal of Maj. Bluford Wilson from the position of Solicitor of the Treasury, when the reverse is the case.

The fact is,—and I shall briefly state it,—that

WHEN GEN. LOGAN WAS A CANDIDATE

for United States Senator five years ago, Maj. Wilson, then United States District-Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, used the influence of his position to defeat him in that canvass. When Gen. Logan and myself came to Washington to the special session of Congress in March, 1871, Gen. Logan requested me to go with him and see President Grant. We went to the White House together, and asked the President to remove Maj. Wilson from the position of District Attorney, on account of his having used the power and influence of his position to endeavor to defeat Gen. Logan. This is the removal of Maj. Wilson that I referred to in my statement to THE TRIBUNE, and I have made no endeavor to have him removed from his present position, and neither has Gen. Logan.

This is the statement that Gen. Logan would not have denied when called upon, and he would have, no doubt, thoroughly explained it had he been well enough at the time.

DURPHY.

"And now, young man," said Mr. Farwell, "as to Durphy. I remember him from a peculiar circumstance, or, rather, circumstances, which took place ten years ago. The way I came to remember him is this: He came into my store on two crutches, one of his legs being doubled up, and apparently tied in that position. He appeared very lame then. He brought with him a letter of introduction, but from whom I cannot now call to mind. The letter asked me to give him, or use my influence in procuring him, a place. Durphy told me that he had

BEEN WOUNDED IN THE ARMY,

and had just been discharged out of the hospital. Two weeks after this I saw him on the street, walking as well as anybody. I thought it strange at the time, but gave the matter no more attention.

"In the issue of THE TRIBUNE of the 15th inst., Durphy denies having been in the army, of having been lame, or having been in my store. He claims he has been in the Dock Company's employ since 1863. He also denied having sworn before the Grand Jury that Mr. Mersereau and myself called on him and requested the release of 150 barrels of whisky, or that he implicated me in the whisky-frauds. Now, the fact is Durphy came down to my store the day after he had

APPEARED BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

and requested to see me. He stated in the presence of my brother and myself then that he had made no statement in regard to the 150 barrels of whisky, and said emphatically: 'I could not have made such a statement before the Grand Jury. I did not know you, and had never seen you till now, and have never seen you in the Dock Company's office.'

"I then recalled Durphy's mind to the meeting we had ten years ago, and explained to him the circumstances, which he acknowledged, in the presence of my brother, and admitted that he had come to my store in 1865. This is all I ever had to do with Durphy, and that is all I know in regard to having Maj. Wilson removed."

CHICAGO.

CHARGED WITH PERSONATING AN OFFICER.

Commissioner Hoyne will this morning consider the charges made against J. G. Wright, who is accused of acting as a revenue agent at Milwaukee without authority of the Government, and of being an impostor to the extent of fraudulently obtaining a $100 check of Frederick Furthmann, manager of the Ph. Best Brewing Company in this city. The story is told in two different ways. The version of Furthmann is as follows: Wright came to him early yesterday morning, representing himself as a revenue agent from Milwaukee, and stating that he was well acquainted with the President and Vice-President of the Brewing Company, and that he was on his way to Washington on business connected with the revenue. Furthmann says he asked for the loan of $100, which request, after some hesitation, was granted, and Wright was given a check for that amount on H. Claussenius & Co., of this city. The cashier pretends that this check was given him for the purpose of catching him, and states that Wright, owing to the early hour, asked him to get the check cashed among his friends. This was supposed to be enough to damn him as an impostor, and payment of the check was ordered stopped, and he was arrested and taken to Commissioner Hoyne's office. That official was not in, and the examination was continued until this morning at 10 o'clock.

WRIGHT'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Wright is quite an intelligent man, perhaps about 38 years old, and seems to tell a pretty straight story. He says he was of service to the Ph. Best Brewing Company in several ways, among which he mentions telling the President that some of his empty barrels had been found with uncancelled stamps, and, by warning him that trouble would follow this practice, caused the President to look after his subordinates with a little more vigor. He also hunted up some old barrels, for which the President said he would pay him liberally, and when Wright came down here early yesterday morning, being in need of ready money, he applied to the officers here, and, on the strength of his friendship, and from the fact that he had been acting in the capacity of a Government Agent, as he avers, obtained the check, promising to return the amount in a short time. He claims that he intended to fulfill that promise, and the first thing he knew he was arrested on the charge above mentioned. When the case comes up this morning it will be seen whether it is one of illegal arrest or whether it discloses a genuine attempt to defraud. Meanwhile, Wright is imprisoned.

NO NEWS.

Matters were more quiet around the Custom-House yesterday, if anything, than they were the day before. District-Attorney Bangs was expected from Lacon in the morning, but, from some reason or other, his arrival was delayed. Morning wore into afternoon and afternoon into evening, and still there was no District-Attorney, nor were any telegrams received assigning a reason for his non-arrival. At the Custom-House all hands were in waiting for him, prepared to give him a cordial greeting, but the hand-shaking and speechifying were postponed till another occasion. Col. Mathews and Gen. Webster were sought, but could not be found, and an attempt to hunt them up in the evening was equally unsuccessful. Col. Mathews left last night by the Kankakee route for Indianapolis, it is supposed, while Gen. Webster was a prominent guest at Mrs. Gen. Merritt's reception at the Palmer House, and, of course, could not be expected to be looking after anything of a particularly startling nature in connection with crooked whisky. Take it altogether, it was indeed a bad day for news.

TUTTON.

SQUARE-SOUNDING LETTER OF A SQUARE MAN—HE DID NOT DESIRE TO CHANGE WITH M'DONALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—Supervisor Tutton has addressed the following letter to President Grant:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States—SIR: I observe that Senator Henderson, in the trial of the case of the United States vs. Avery (if his speech be correctly reported), charges Gen. Babcock, your private secretary, with having some connection with the St. Louis Whisky Rings, and, in their interest, having improperly influenced you to revoke the order of the Secretary the Treasury transferring Supervisors, dated Jan. 27, 1875. As I have claimed the credit of having influenced you to revoke that order, I feel it is my duty now to assume the responsibility and receive whatever odium, if any, attaches thereto; and, with this in view, I beg leave to remind you of the facts as they recur to me.

On or about the last day of January, 1874, I received a letter from Commissioner Douglass, inclosing the Secretary's order of the 27th of January transferring me to the St. Louis District, and directing me to report there for duty on the 15th of February. I went to Washington on the night of the 3d of February; saw Commissioner Douglass on the morning of the 4th, and asked him how long I was expected to remain at St. Louis, to which he replied: "Perhaps a year; six months at least." I said, if so, I would have to resign, as I could not go to St. Louis for six months. Mr. Douglass stated that these transfers originated and were ordered by the Secretary, and that I had better see him. I then went directly to Secretary Bristow, and had quite a lengthy interview. I made substantially the same statement to him,—that, if it was proposed to keep me at St. Louis six months or a year, I would be compelled to tender my resignation, as I could not take my family with me, and I would not leave them six months for the sake of the office, besides which I had some property and other personal interests that could not be neglected for that length of time. The honorable Secretary finally agreed that I should go with the understanding that I was at liberty to return on the 1st day of April, thus making my absence about six weeks. To this I assented, but at the same time stated that I should not be able to accomplish any good—that, if there were any extensive frauds, which he feared were being perpetrated there and at other points by distillers with the knowledge and aid of the local officers, they would cover it so deep that I should not be able to discover it; that the fact of these transfers of Supervisors and Revenue Agents having been published, giving the parties full notice for two or three weeks that there were to be such changes, would give ample time to persons interested to so completely cover their fraudulent transactions as to render it almost impossible to trace them. I respectfully suggested that, in my opinion, it would be much better to send some competent, discreet person who would not be known, and whose movements would be entirely secret, to see what was going on, and in this way the parties could be caught in the act of defrauding, and sufficient evidence obtained on which to make seizures and thereby get other proofs of fraud, and urged that this plan should be adopted,—not only at St. Louis, but at Chicago and other suspected points; and suggested to the Secretary that Special-Agent Brooks, who had been on duty with me for about five years, would be the very best man for that purpose of whom I had knowledge. Finally, the Secretary suggested that I had better see the President, as he had taken a great interest in this matter. I, therefore, went directly to the White House, saw Gen. Babcock, with whom at that time I had scarcely a speaking acquaintance, and told him I wanted to see you, that I had been ordered to report for duty at St. Louis on the 15th inst., and I desired to see you before going. He replied that you were engaged with Senators and members, but that, if I would call in an hour, I could have an interview with you. I called at the time named, and Gen. Babcock took in my card, and I was admitted at once, when I made the same statement to you that I had to the Secretary, and made the same suggestion that I had made to him about sending a suitable person or persons, without the knowledge of either officers or distillers, so that they might be detected in the very act of fraud, and their manner of stealing and their associations and their combinations fully discovered; and that then, if the Department had not confidence in the local officers, a temporary transfer of Supervisors could be made for the purpose of making seizures and properly working up the cases. You listened to me attentively, and finally said the more you thought about the subject the more you were convinced that the transfer of Supervisors as ordered would result in little or no good, and said you would suspend the order that day. Thus you fully decided to suspend the order, and so stated to me before I left you, and before Gen. Babcock had an opportunity to speak to you on the subject, as he was not present at the time, and I am quite certain you arrived at this conclusion during our interview. I am confident that Gen. Babcock could not have influenced you in revoking the order referred to, and that what I said to you on the subject was, in my judgment, for the best interests of the Revenue Service, and the results in St. Louis, Chicago, and Milwaukee fully justifies our action in the matter. I have felt it was due to both you and Gen. Babcock to make this statement of facts, to be used as you deemed proper, in view of the charges made from time to time in the papers, and especially in the speech of ex-Senator Henderson above referred to.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ALEX. P. TUTTON, Supervisor.

MILWAUKEE.

RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—A startling rumor was in circulation to-night, namely, that it has been determined to present Judge Dixon, of Milwaukee, and Judge Hopkins and E. W. Keyes, of Madison, to the Grand Jury at the January term, for conspiracy to interfere with the administration of justice in connection with the case of Samuel Rindskopf, who was let off with one day in prison, whereas Judge Hopkins is said to have previously determined to give him three years, and was only induced to change the sentence by the pressure of the parties named. I can only trace this rumor to the Whisky Ring.

BURBACK AND REYNOLDS.

In the case of Burback and Reynolds, the motion for a new trial was fully argued to-day and taken under advisement. All motions for new trial will be decided Monday.

SCHOENFELDT.

In the case of the United States against 22 barrels of whisky of Aaron Schoenfeldt, the jury came in to-day at 1 o'clock, having been out from 2:30 p. m. yesterday, and, being unable to agree, were discharged. They stood ten in favor of the United States and two (namely, Stillman and McDonald) in favor of Schoenfeldt.

WEIMER AND TAFT.

In the case of Weimer and Taft, the motion for a new trial in behalf of Weimer was argued and taken under advisement. Weimer's bondsmen came into court and surrendered him, and his bail was fixed at $5,000. After spending nearly the whole day in vainly trying to get acceptable bail, Weimer finally succeeded, but it was after the adjournment of court, and the application to accept the same was made to United States Commissioner Bloodgood, who refused, on the ground that the prisoner was held by the United States Marshal on a bench process commanding him to be produced before court, and, as the court had been adjourned until Saturday, the Commissioner had no jurisdiction. Weimer, therefore, was taken to jail.

INDIANAPOLIS.

THE GRAND JURY GETTING HYPOTHETICAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—The United States Grand Jury came into court this morning, stated a hypothetical case, and inquired if there was any law of the United States providing for the punishment of the delinquent in such a supposititious case. Judges Drummond and Gresham directed the jury to reduce their finding of facts to writing and report to the court through the District-Attorney, and the instructions of the Court to the jury will be given through the same medium. The understanding is that the case presented by the jury refers to matters connected with their investigation of the Post-Office scandal, the investigation being directed against the Superintendent, who is a brother of the Postmaster. The charges against the Superintendent are made by former employes of Col. Holloway, who have been dismissed from service, headed by Mason, who was last summer relieved from his contract for repairing mail-bags in consequence of an investigation ordered by the Department.

ST. LOUIS WHISKY-RING.

M'DONALD'S GAME OF BLUFF—WHAT OPENED THE PRESIDENT'S EYES.

Democratic Special to the Independent Cincinnati Commercial.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—The *Republican* of to-morrow will contain an article on the whisky prosecutions, and the relations of the President, Secretary Bristow, and other prominent individuals, with the matter. While it was not thought proper to give the names of the parties from whom the information was derived, it is proper to state that the information comes from those who are advised whereof they speak.

The article states that Bristow unquestionably knew long before the open war had been declared that the Government was being robbed. He urged upon Douglass the necessity for a more vigorous attempt at discovery and prosecution, but found that Douglass was so hampered by outside influences that he was simply useless in what was now an emergency. Hence the removal of Douglass, and hence the action of Bristow in taking matters into his own hands. He sent agents and detectives, without the knowledge of the Revenue Bureau, to every city in the country where large quantities of spirits were being manufactured, who, by rigid observation, accumulated masses of evidence. The documentary evidence against Joyce and McDonald the Secretary transmitted to the President, but he refused to be convinced, and steadfastly held to the declaration that his friend McDonald was an innocent man, incapable of corruption. Bristow, however, kept on until he had effected preparations for the great raid. McDonald, becoming alarmed at the situation, went to Washington, taking $10,000, wrung from two distillers, to wipe out the past, as shown in the recent trial. Where this money went will probably be developed in an approaching trial.

Up to this time the President was probably convinced of the innocence of his Secretary, and of McDonald. The latter tried to induce him to remove Bristow, saying it would be to the interest of the party to do so, hiding the real reason. So great was Grant's infatuation that he still did not suspect McDonald's guilt. McDonald demanded that Bristow be turned out, and that he (McDonald) be assigned to the duty of investigating suspicious affairs in this district. Grant explained that to remove Bristow would be unwise, as it would be construed into an attempt to prevent the exposure of the frauds.

McDonald then went to Bristow, determined on a bold course to accomplish his end. He told Bristow he knew his game, and that he had a big job on hand, and abruptly asked the Secretary, "Do you intend to indict the folks out in my district?" "I certainly do, if there is evidence of guilt, from the highest to the lowest." "Am I to understand that you intend to indict me?" "You should so understand it, if there exist any evidence to connect you with the frauds." "Well, then, I would like to see you do it." McDonald explained at length the obstacles in the way of the Secretary, and then made a proposition of compromise, as follows: "I will agree to hand you my resignation, and to prevent any further crooked running in my district, if you will agree to let bygones be bygones, and not to prosecute the balance." Mr. Bristow replied, "I have determined that if I can secure evidence against you, you must go to the Penitentiary." "I go to the Penitentiary! You'll have a nice job at that game. But what of my proposition?" The Secretary said: "If the President will pardon you, I shall say nothing more." McDonald was still excited and importunate, and the Secretary agreed to talk with the President about the matter. McDonald wrote his resignation and left.

The Secretary subsequently explained, as a justification of his course, that he had tried every other means to convince Grant of McDonald's guilt, and had despaired of accomplishing that end, and finally had recourse to McDonald's own confession. McDonald went to the President and told the story of his guilt, and the scene was an exciting one. Grant gave no answer to McDonald's plea for pardon. The seizures in St. Louis were made, the *Democrat* came out with its disclosure, and it was too late for attempts at concealment.

A FLAT DENIAL.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14.—The New York *Herald* to-day has a special dispatch from St. Louis, which gives the authority of a prominent, but unmentioned, citizen there, who has just returned from Washington, for the statement that at the Cabinet meeting when Henderson was dismissed, Grant acted rudely toward Bristow, and asked him if he dared to oppose Henderson's retention, and that Bristow cowed down and said he did not. Bristow makes a flat denial of this story, as does President Grant. The former regarded Henderson's conduct as uncalled for then, and does now.

ANOTHER COUNSELOR DECLINES.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 14.—The *Whig* of this evening states, editorially, that the Hon. O. H. Browning, of this city, has been solicited to take charge of the prosecution of the whisky frauds at St. Louis; that Mr. Browning had been obliged to decline the request of the Goverment on account of the pressure of his own private affairs.

REAPERS AND MOWERS.

Proposed Trial at the Centennial.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16.—A convention of manufacturers of reapers and mowers has been in session in this city yesterday and to-day. They met to consider the conditions under which they should enter upon a trial of the merits of their machines. Mr. B. H. Warden, of Springfield, O., was elected President, and G. W. Allen, of Auburn, N. Y., Secretary. Mr. Landreth, Chief of the Centennial Bureau of Agriculture, presented a plan advising an open trial of all machines represented at the exhibition. There has been considerable opposition manifested among the leading members of the Convention to this scheme, although it was generally admitted that American manufacturers could safely compete with Europeans. One member declared that the Centennial Commissioners wanted a general exhibition for the purpose of making money, and that, while the Committee had discriminated against the manufacturers, the latter had done much for the Centennial movement. A committee appointed to report on the question presented a resolution advising action by Joint Committees of the Convention and the Centennial Commission at the meeting of the latter in January next, when the Mowers' and Reapers' Convention will meet again to complete arrangements.

QUAKERS IN IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—It hath come to pass—for so is recorded in the book of the census-taker—that there dwell in the land of Hawkeye 8,865 Quakers; and they have divided themselves equally, male and female,—for there be 4,465 males, and 4,400 females. Yea, verily, so is it.

BLACK-HILLS NONSENSE.

CHEYENNE, W. T., Dec. 16.—Frank George, in from the Hills for provisions, brings with other coarse gold one nugget weighing $27, and one $5.

WASHINGTON.

What Has Been Learned and Guessed at Concerning the House Committees.

Speaker Kerr Will Get Everybody's Views and Then Act on His Own.

A Chapter on Mississippi Election Frauds Read in the Senate.

Democratic Senators Get Badly Mixed on Constitutional Authorities.

Senator Spencer Desires an Investigation of the Charges Against Him.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

FACTS AND SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The announcement of the Standing Committees of the House is looked for on Monday next. Speaker Kerr, who has devoted the greater part of his time since his election to the difficult task of finding who are the best men to put in the most responsible places on committees, and of so organizing the House as to strengthen his party in the country at the same time that he puts the machinery of the body in good order to run smoothly and produce the best results, has very generally kept his own counsel. Having been elected, as his friends assert, without a pledge, he is said to feel under very slight, if any, personal obligations to anybody, and to have the single object in view of putting the House in a condition to do the work that comes before it in the best possible manner. How well he will succeed will not probably be known until the committees are read from the Clerk's desk next Monday. To assist him in performing this task, Kerr has gladly

RECEIVED SUGGESTIONS FROM ALL SOURCES,

and freely counseled with the most influential members of his own party. He has also listened cautiously to every one who has come to him to represent the wishes of either of his political friends or opponents, but he will in the end construct each committee in accordance with his best judgment, so his friends say, uninfluenced by any considerations which he does not think worthy and proper. Acting thus independently, it will be very strange if the constitution of the committees does not disappoint a great many persons, especially those who aspire to particularly honorable or responsible positions. The Speaker is very likely to estimate the fitness or ability of a great many Representatives, old in the service as well as new, very differently from what they and their friends do, and it is already hinted that many conjectures based on supposed political or other claims of Representatives, and some which have been published, will be found

WHOLLY AT FAULT.

At the same time those who are supposed to know best boldly assert that while Kerr will disappoint the expectations of scores of men, the country will approve his selections. Cox is now, by general consent, assigned the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee. The appointment of Fernando Wood to this position, which was at first taken as a matter of course because of his long service upon it while in the minority, and his prominence in the party, is now believed to have been a mistake. Many persons would not be surprised if Wood was only given some second-class Chairmanship. In regard to the assignment of the prominent Democrats conjecture is almost at sea, and Kerr is not likely to give few hints to help it before next Monday.

Speaker Kerr has freely consulted Republican members in regard to their assignment to Committees, not in any sense binding himself to a particular arrangement of the matter, but with a view of ascertaining the wishes of the different members.

IN THE SENATE.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Senate debated for two hours upon Morton's resolution to investigate the elections in Mississippi. Bayard and Thurman rehearsed their old Louisiana speeches of last year, in which they have become quite rusty from disuse, but the sleepy galleries soon discovered that it was the old, old story. Morton exposed a very glaring inconsistency in the arguments of his opponents which the latter could not explain. He showed that every year in discussing the Louisiana question Thurman and Bayard had insisted that the Senate could go behind the action of a Legislature, of a Returning Board, of a Governor, and examine into everything that was done by the Republicans, but now, in Mississippi, the Democrats having triumphed, their leaders in the Senate had discovered that the Federal Constitution estopped all such inquiries. Leaving the Democrats in this embarrassing and illogical position, the Senate

WENT INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION.

That session lasted three hours. It was very heated and bitter. The subject discussed was the nomination of Wells, of Louisiana, of the Returning Board, for Surveyor of New Orleans. The debate is said to have been extremely partisan, and to have consisted of animated and caustic reviews of the entire Louisiana question, but Wells was confirmed by a very small plurality.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WELLS' NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—There was a long debate of several hours' duration over the nomination of Madison Wells to be Surveyor of the port of New Orleans. It was at length confirmed by a strict party vote, except that Christiancy (Rep.) of Michigan voted no. Booth, of California, voted aye, and Paddock, of Nebraska, (Rep.) refrained from voting.

NOTES AND NEWS.

ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Senate to-day agreed to the House adjournment resolution, with an amendment extending the time of the recess one day, or until Wednesday, Jan. 5. In this the House will, no doubt, concur. That body is not anxious to meet the responsibilities of the session. The experience of the last two weeks might well cause the leaders to pray for an adjournment beyond the Presidential election. Chaos seems before the leaders. The "Committee of Safety" and King Lamar seem powerless to save them. They now anticipate much from the crystallization of forces which is expected to result from the appointment of the Committees and the complete organization of the House, but the knowing ones who claim to be advised as to the probable composition of the Committees predict that the announcement of the Committees will further tend to disorganize the party.

MERRIMON

explains his Pension bill by stating that it does not propose the granting of pensions to Confederate soldiers, as has been supposed, but to such persons as drew pensions on account of the War of 1812 and the Mexican War who forfeited their claims by participating in the Rebellion.

THE HOUSE OFFICERS.

The House officers have postponed further removals until after the holidays. The indications are, however, that all the wounded Union soldiers will be compelled to give place to ex-Confederates.

M'GREW.

There are very serious doubts of the confirmation of McGrew as Sixth Auditor of the Treaary. There is some opposition to him because he is distantly related to Con McGrue, who has been so prominent in the St. Louis whisky cases. Several Senators, too, who were friends of Sheats, whom McGrew succeeded, are fighting the latter on the ground that while a subordinate of Sheats he conspired to overthrow him.

SENATOR LOGAN

arrived here this evening, having endured the journey very well. He cannot walk much yet, however, without assistance.

BLAINE

is compelled to hear a good many sharp sayings because he dodged the third-term vote.

SENATOR SPENCER

has secured a committee to help him prove that no improper means were employed in his election.

SENATOR DORSEY

has returned, and was congratulated by many Senators on account of his vindication by a Legislature composed of his political opponents. There is a rumor that Dorsey will be more conservative hereafter, and that he and Clayton have dissolved their political alliance.

JOHNSON AND WILSON.

The eulogies upon Vice-President Wilson and Andrew Johnson will not be pronounced until after the holidays.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The great majority of Congressmen will visit the Centennial ground to-morrow.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The representatives of the several cities and different political interests are commencing a very active canvass relative to the place where the Republican National Convention shall be held. Some of the Eastern candidates for the Presidency and their friends seem opposed to Chicago. It is known that some of the members of the National Republican Committee strongly favor Chicago.

WORK LAID OUT.

The following is a summary of the work of the session thus far: In the House, referred to committees since the session commenced, 19 House and 14 joint resolutions; 281 bills; 33 miscellaneous and 27 executive documents, including the President's message; an unlimited number of petitions and an unusual number of contested-election cases. Three bills have passed the House removing political disabilities, and one Senate bill has become a law.

SET RIGHT.

Mr. Luttrell, of California, denies most emphatically the statement in these dispatches that he was the author of the fifty absurd investigations distributed in print in the Democratic caucus. The report was given on what was deemed good authority, but Luttrell's disclaimer must be accepted as conclusive.

CENTENNIAL EXCURSION.

The special train for the Centennial excursion to-morrow will take about 400 visitors to Philadelphia.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

IN MEMORIAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—The Massachusetts delegation in Congress met this morning and appointed a committee to make arrangements for a formal announcement of the death of Vice-President Wilson. Eulogies will be delivered by both Senators and by Representatives Hoar and Warren, and also by others not yet designated.

TO RESIGN.

Dispatch to St. Louis Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—It is announced that George S. Bangs, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has resigned, and will leave the service of the Postal Department on Jan. 1.

THE RECORD.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—A large number of memorials, asking for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the alcohol liquor traffic, were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Howe introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of a committee on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. Committee on Finance.

Mr. Withers, by request, introduced a bill to aid the Washington, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad to construct a narrow-gauge railroad from tide-water to St. Louis and Cincinnati. Committee on Railroads.

STEAMBOAT LAWS.

Mr. Conkling presented the memorial of practical steamboat men and persons engaged in navigation, designating certain portions of the Steamboat laws which should be changed. Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Conkling said it gave him great pleasure to present such a paper, because it indicated particularly what changes should be made, and also showed that the men engaged in steamboating had some regard for the safety of those traveling.

PENSION FRAUDS.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to authorize the appointment of special agents to investigate frauds under the Pension laws. Referred. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint forty special agents, who shall be employed under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, to investigate suspected attempts at fraud in connection with pensions, and to aid in the prosecution of offenders. These agents are to have power to administer oaths, etc., and be paid $1,000 a year, together with traveling expenses and $4 for subsistence. The Commissioner of Pensions is also authorized to detail clerks from his office for duty as special agents in case this force should prove inadequate, and to allow the additional compensation provided for special agents.

Mr. Clayton introduced a bill donating the military reservation at Fort Smith to the City of Fort Smith for free schools. Committee on Military Affairs.

IN MEMORIAM.

Mr. Cooper said he gave notice yesterday that on Tuesday he would ask the Senate to consider the resolutions in memory of his late colleague, Andrew Johnson. Since then he had learned the House had voted to adjourn from Monday next until the 4th of January. He desired to have these resolutions before the Senate as soon as possible, and gave notice that he would offer them on Tuesday, the 11th of January.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Monday next it be to meet Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876.

Mr. Thurman said some of the Senators could not reach here by Tuesday, the 4th, and he therefore moved to amend by inserting Wednesday, Jan. 5.

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted as amended.

HOWE'S BILL.

Senator Howe's bill to provide for a Commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor-traffic requires the President to appoint (subject to confirmation by the Senate) a Commission of five persons, neither of whom shall be a Federal officeholder, nor an advocate of prohibitory legislation or of total abstinence in relation to alcoholic liquors, who shall serve without salary, and within two years investigate the liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and also inquire and take testimony as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The bill appropriates $10,000 for the necessary expenses, and requires the Commission to report the result of their investigations to the President, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

SPENCER'S CASE.

Mr. Spencer said that at the last session of the Alabama Legislature, a committee was appointed to inquire whether corrupt practices had been used to secure his election to the Senate. As the Legislature which appointed the Committee was not the one by which he was elected, he had not appeared before it. He denied the charges of fraud and corruption, and said that the Legislature which appointed this Committee was elected by fraud, the same as the one recently elected in Mississippi. The Alabama election by which this Legislature was put in, like that in Mississippi, was part of a conspiracy to overthrow the lawful Government in the South. He recognized the Senate of the United States as the only body having authority to inquire into his election and his right to a seat in that chamber. He therefore offered a resolution that the Committee on Privileges and Elections inquire whether George E. Spencer, Senator in Congress from the State of Alabama, did use, or cause to be used, corrupt practices to secure his election, and authorizing the Committee to send for persons and papers, and sit during the holiday recess.

Mr. Davis suggested that the resolutions lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Conkling said that the Senator from Alabama had been assailed, and he asked for an investigation by a Senate Committee. He hoped the Senator from West Virginia would not ask a postponement.

Mr. Thurman said he knew nothing whatever of the case, but it seemed to him that the resolution, as drawn, simply directed an inquiry as to whether the Senator himself had used corrupt practices. The broader question, whether the election was secured by fraud, was not covered by the resolution.

Mr. Spencer said he would modify it to meet the views of the Senator from Ohio.

The resolution was then modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections are hereby instructed to investigate into and inquire whether, in the election of George E. Spencer, a Senator from the State of Alabama, there were used, or caused to be used and employed, corrupt means and corrupt practices to secure his election to the seat which he now holds, and that said Committee be empowered to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, to take testimony, to employ stenographers and such clerical assistance as they may deem necessary, and to sit during the recess of Congress, if considered advisable, and to report the result of their investigation as soon as practicable.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Mr. Morton called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, providing for the appointment of a special committee of five Senators to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent election in Mississippi. He said he had in his possession a large number of documents written by persons in Mississippi, detailing circumstances which attended the recent election there. The statement which he proposed to lay before the Senate was not of his own knowledge, but had been derived from others, and, first, he desired to call the attention of Senators to the total vote in that State in 1869, 1872, and 1873. In 1869, at the election on the adoption of the Constitution, the total vote was 114,283. In 1872, at the Presidential election, 129,463. In 1873, the last Congressional election, 117,948, and at the recent election 163,566, an increase of more than 34,000 over the highest vote ever given before. The Republican majority in the State in 1869 was 38,089; in 1872 it was 34,387; in 1873 it was 21,976, and at the recent election the Democratic majority was 30,147. The total Democratic vote in 1869 was 38,097; in 1872 it was 47,288; in 1873 it was 44,286, and in 1875 it was 96,998. It had been alleged by those who made the statements to him that a large part of the vote at the last election was spurious and fraudulent, as the Republican vote, though it fell off somewhat, did not fall off in corresponding ratio. He read from papers in his possession to show there was intimidation in many counties, and said at least one Democratic newspaper there had called upon its friends after the election to be true to their party and not recognize those who had voted the Republican ticket. At Columbus there were armed men, and where there had been a Republican majority in previous years there were but 17 Republican votes. Ballot-boxes were taken possession of by Democrats in Republican counties and stuffed by them. In Yazoo, the Republican vote in 1872 was 21,437, and the Democratic vote 411. At the last election there were but 7 Republican votes cast there, while there were 4,044 Democratic ones, and it was said that these 7 Republican votes were put in under compulsion in order that it might be shown that Republicans could vote there.

Mr. Bayard (Del.) said this resolution, so far as he knew, was without a precedent in the Senate, and he would like to inquire of the Senator from Indiana (Morton) under what clause of the Constitution of the United States he found authority to make inquiry in a case of this kind.

Mr. Morton said he did not propose to go into a constitutional argument upon this question. He had only to say it had been decided heretofore, as in the Louisiana case. Besides, the Enforcement act had been violated in Mississippi, and the blow had fallen upon the colored people, as it was intended to.

Mr. Bayard denied that the Louisiana case was similar to this. That investigation was under a clause of the Constitution which made the Senate the sole judge of claims for seats in that body. If the law had been violated in Mississippi, the courts were open, and this was a Government law. These courts were open for the indictment of offenders and for damages against those who wronged others. In these courts the remedy was to be found.

It could not be said that the political or party friends of the Senator from Indiana in Mississippi had not full and equal chance before the law, either in the United States or State Courts. The officers all over the State, from Governor down to Constable, were of the Senator's party, and if they could not punish violators of the law it was a sad confession for the Senator to make. When the new Senator from Mississippi came here with his credentials, if there were grounds that he was not qualified, then the Senate could sit as judges, but until that time no action could be taken. When before in the history of this country did the Senate of the United States propose to take testimony in regard to the election of members of either House of Congress, as this resolution proposed to do? The Constitution provides that each House shall be judge of the qualifications of its members. The Governor of Mississippi asked for Federal troops before the late election to keep the people of that State in awe. The correspondence between him and the head of the Department of Justice was known to all. Gov. Ames failed to show that any cause existed for Federal interference.

Mr. Bayard then referred to the late message of the President, and said there was not one word about Southern affairs. The Department of Justice had its agents down there gathering information for the guidance of that Department, yet from that Department there was not one word or suggestion as to these alleged wrongs. If these things existed there, it was remarkable that the President of the United States maintained a dead silence on the subject. All this matter came from the Senator from Indiana, who always seemed to have in his possession statements hostile towards the peace of the Southern States, some assertions without character against the whole people of that country. This was a revolutionary proposition. It was but another step in the march towards a consolidation of power which the people of this country must see. This was the first time that the Senate of the United States sought to take testimony concerning the election of members in the House at the time these Southern people were found helpless and bleeding at the foot of the Senator from Indiana and his party. The Senators of his (Bayard's) side asked when the time was to come that the Southern States could be rehabilitated. The Senator from Indiana (Morton) was asked then what warrant he found in the Constitution for his action, but he could give no answer. When asked why he would interfere with Louisiana or Mississippi any more than he would with New Jersey or New York, he answered: "We claim the right to deal with these Southern States." In the Senator's own State of Indiana there had been a great change in the popular vote recently.

Mr. Morton said yes, and there might be a change in the popular vote in the Senator's State (Delaware).

Mr. Bayard—Yes, sir; but if my people express their ballot against me at the ballot-box, I will not come here to ask the Senate to revolutionize my country. [Applause in the galleries.]

The Vice-President announced if it should be repeated he would direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to clear the galleries.

Mr. Bayard, resuming, said the Senate, by giving assent to the proposition of the Senator from Indiana, would declare that elections in the State were to be judged by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Thurman said the resolution of the Senator from Indiana had not been referred to any committee. It was brought in by the Senator yesterday, and contained a preamble—"Whereas, it is alleged that these disorders existed." He (Thurman) asked by whom it was alleged. Not by the President of the United States, or any department of the Government, or by any paper before the Senate. It was alleged by papers the address on which was in the private pocket of the Senator from Indiana. Did that Senator want to forestall the judgment of the Senate by going into an inquiry which should not come to the Senate before 1877, when it came to decide upon the credentials of the person who might come there claiming a seat from the State of Mississippi? Other Senators would be in the chamber there to decide that question, and this Senate had no right to forestall their judgment. He referred at some length to the Louisiana case, and argued that it was no precedent for the action now proposed. In the Louisiana case the investigation was not ordered unt after the credentials of the persons claiming seats from that State were presented. It would not do for him (Thurman) to say that there was an attempt on the part of the Senator from Indiana to get up an electioneering document at the public expense, but, when the Senator (Morton) asked himself what right the Senate had to pass such a resolution, he would find it impossible to give him a safe and satisfactory answer. He (Thurman) agreed with the Senator from Delaware, that the courts were open in Mississippi, and, if the Enforcement act had been violated, the offenders could be punished.

Mr. Morton said in his opinion this debate on the part of his Democratic friends was simply extraordinary. It was in conflict with the whole of their course in the Louisiana case. He argued that the Louisiana investigation was ordered by the Senate before the credentials of the applicants for seats were presented, and he believed the investigation was ordered with the approbation of his friends from Ohio (Thurman) and Delaware (Bayard). Now they had discovered there was no power to make an investigation. He (Morton) argued that the power to make this investigation was derived from several clauses in the Constitution. That instrument said the United States must guarantee a Republican Government to every State. If the ballot-boxes were to be stuffed, as in Mississippi, the whole Republic would be overthrown. His friend from Delaware (Bayard) had said this was a revolutionary measure. It was not a revolutionary measure, but to guard against revolution. The Senator (Bayard) said if Republicans should carry his State he would not come here for relief. He (Morton) was quite sure if the Republicans were to carry that State by the means which the Democrats carried Mississippi the last of it would never be heard. The Democrats would let these outrages go on, and if the Republicans made a fuss about it, then they were told that they were lighting the fires of discord.

Mr. Gordon said he arose to correct to some extent some of the impressions about Mississippi which the Senator from Indiana had received from newspapers, but as he could not catch all the Senator said, he would like the debate to go over until he could read his remarks.

ALASKA.

Mitchell submitted the following:

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public service, with a statement of the number of military arrests made in Alaska during the past three years, together with the date of each charge on which the arrest in each case was made, the names of persons arrested, and period of imprisonment of each in that Territory before trial, or before surrender to the civil authorities for trial. Agreed to.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The following confirmations were made by the Senate to-day: William McKee Dunn, Judge-Advocate General United States Army; Curtis F. Burnham, of Kentucky, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Robert M. Kelly, Pension Agent at Louisville; David P. Dyer, United States Attorney Eastern District Missouri; Charles D. Bradley, United States Attorney Eastern District Colorado; William S. Sweezy, United States Marshal for Wyoming; S. B. Axtell, of California, Governor of New Mexico; Charles E. French, of California, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona; John R. Clark, Surveyor-General for Nebraska; B. F. Chambers, Register of the Land Office at Niobrara, Neb.

Postmasters—H. S. Park, Henderson, Ky.; John T. Ogden, Wellington, O.; S. P. Balbridge, Jackson, O.; J. T. Gibson, Huntingdon, W. Va.; S. C. Wing, Owensboro, Ky.

Decline of the French Population.

The decline in the population of France, while most of the surrounding countries are daily increasing, has arrested the attention of the *Journal des Debats*, probably the most intelligent newspaper of Paris. Commenting on the gloomy prospects of the country, the *Journal* says:

"When we think what the civilized people will be in a hundred years, or even in fifty; when we see the United States occupying all North America with a population of a hundred millions; England with its colonies in Africa, Austria, and Asia, growing daily in wealth, numbers, and civilization; Russia occupying all Northern and Central Asia, and perhaps descending to the Bosphorus, with a compact mass of 150,000,000 inhabitants; lastly, the Germans, planted in the middle of Europe, a mass of 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 souls—and we Frenchmen, where shall we be? What will be our importance? What weight shall we bear in the world? Where will be the old supremacy, not alone of our statesmanship, but of our customs and our language?"

The *Journal* sees in its neglect of colonial development the cause of the decline of France.

Strangely Poisoned.

The Albany *Argus* says that Miss Kate Noyes, of Lansingburg, is in a critical condition from poison, arising from kissing her deceased niece, who died of diphtheria. The young lady had a slight sore on her lip at the time. A swelling commenced in her lip, which soon extended to the nose, and it is feared the difficulty will reach the brain.

Obituary.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—W. W. Lathers, a prominent attorney, died at his residence in this city this morning.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of David Robbins, the Wife-Murderer, at Digby, N. S.

Accounts of the Crime for which He Paid the Penalty of His Life.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy in Poweshiek County, Ia.

A Tramp Commits a Fatal Outrage on a Lady 72 Years Old.

The Present Troubles in the Vicinity of San Diego, Cal.

EXECUTION AT DIGBY N. S.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIGBY, N. S., Dec. 16.—David Robbins, the Bear River wife-murderer, was executed this morning at 8:10. The prisoner expressed extreme penitence and forgiveness towards all his enimies. He was nervous and excited for three days, and in a semi-unconscious state previous to the execution. He partook of no breakfast, and was supported on the scaffold. He died without a single struggle. The body was buried in a grave behind the jail. Four hundred persons were present, 100 of whom only had tickets of admission. His last words were: "God have mercy on me, a miserable sinner."

The drop was 3½ feet.

Though public opinion has been somewhat divided on the question of his sanity, now that the extreme penalty of the law has been dealt to him the universal opinion is that in his case nothing more or less than justice has been done. Robbins, a man 56 years old, was a farmer and well to do; and was a total abstainer. His wife and victim, Emmeline Chute, who was but a few years his junior, had borne him seven children, all sons, the oldest of whom is about 27 years of age. They lived together on his farm at Bear River, an agricultural district in this vicinity, and were in very comfortable circumstances indeed, and yet from some unexplained cause the husband, after living happily for nearly thirty years with his wife, became jealous of her, and an ill-feeling arose between them which, allowed to go on unchecked, became a settled cause of unhappiness. Robbins especially became morose and melancholy, and, in 1873, the husband and wife parted; but, separation not mending matters, they decided to live together again. For a time they lived together in apparent harmony, though Robbins asserted that their life was not a happy one, and that he again urged a separation, and that his wife should be supported by the three eldest sons, a proposition which she would not listen to, and which never failed to bring down upon him marital abuse of an extremely exasperating character. Things went on thus until July, when Robbins both by his manner and actions showed that a climax of some kind was not far distant. He seemed unusually thoughtful at this time, and often spoke of moving from the neighborhood, and those who had an opportunity of watching his actions discovered that he was selling all the farm produce for cash, which he retained. These circumstances, however, gave rise to but few surmises, and the most serious suspicion aroused was that he might carry out his threat and suddenly leave the settlement for parts unknown. The terrible climax came, however, early on the morning of Aug. 19. At about 3 o'clock in the morning the two youngest sons of the murderer were aroused from their sleep by a deafening explosion almost coincident with which came a scream, followed by a succession of dull and heavy blows. The elder of the two boys, Brainerd by name, rushed down stairs and, entering the room whence the dreadful sounds were still coming saw his father standing over his mother and beating her with a carpenter's mallet upon the head. He cried to his father to stop, and ran out to the house of his uncle for his brother Wesley, with whom he returned to the fatal room. Here they found that Robbins had left, but the evidences of his terrible work lay in hideous distinctness before them. Mrs. Robbins lay on the floor in a pool of blood, and a charred and bloody hole in her night-dress, through which yawned a terrible wound in the chest, showed how fatal had been the shot whose report had brought the two boys to the spot. After extinguishing the bed-clothes, which were in a lively blaze, the uncle and Brainerd examined the wounded woman. They found, beside the wound in the chest, that the head of the woman was fairly mashed in, the skull-bones giving way upon the lightest touch of the fingers. She was unable to speak, and, after lingering for twenty minutes, died.

The alarm was at once given, and the settlers to the number of 100 armed themselves and went in chase of the murderer. The search for Robbins continued without success for several days, the fact that the provincial authorities had refused to offer a reward for his arrest not tending to increase the zeal of his pursuers. On the 26th, Wesley Robbins and a neighbor came up with him, and the son leveled his gun at him, but, though he could easily have fired, his filial instinct overcame him, and the murderer, for the time, escaped. The next day Robbins was captured, and an attempt to lynch him was only frustrated through the unyielding firmness of the authorities. He admitted his guilt and was committed for trial, and a negro, named Alfred Irwine, who acknowledged to knowing of the crime after it was committed, was indicted as an accomplice. Both prisoners were tried at the usual assizes, and Irwine was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. Robbins was tried and found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th December following. Since his conviction the prisoner has been calm in his demeanor, and at times has displayed that peculiar disregard of his approaching death which criminals of his class are prone to assume. Whether or not he was sincere in this respect, the fact is that he has improved vastly in condition since his incarceration, and his appearance quite surprised those who had not seen him since the day of his trial, and had expected to find him worn with care.

THE PACIFIC COAST OUTRAGES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—In view of the recent outrages on the border by Mexicans, the citizens of San Diego have taken steps to form a volunteer force to preserve order. Antonio Sorso, of Lower California, who has been prominent in the efforts to maintain order and punish brigands, was found dead on the road, shot through the head. Vigilantes are searching for the murderers.

A San Diego dispatch says that a gentleman in from Yuma to-day reports a great gathering of Mexicans along the border. A large camp of them is in the Treate Valley. Well-informed parties think that either a raid across the border or a revolution in Lower California is intended. Manuel Rojo, ex-Governor of Frontera, has suddenly disappeared from San Rafael. Antonio Sorso, recently reported murdered near Campo, was one of his supporters. It is reported that many Sonoran revolutionists have been driven into Lower California. A man who came in this evening counted sixty camp-fires near Campo. He says another attack on Campo is imminent.

THE IOWA TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 16.—The murderous tragedy in Poweshiek County proves to have been even more terrible than at first reported. Mrs. Taylor was shot twice through the head, and died almost instantly. Mrs. Slack, the mother-in-law, cannot recover. George Taylor, the murderer, who attempted suicide, will soon get well.

KILLED BY A STONE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—Charles Gorman, a bricklayer, died to-night from the effects of injuries inflicted election day by a darkey Knight of Color. Gorman accosted the Knight and his companion, Charles Moore, on election night, because they yelled for a man whom he did not like, and they in return, or at least the Knight, assaulted him with a stone.

DISAGREED.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The jury in the trial of Thomas W. Piper, for the murder of Mabel Young, after being out from noon yesterday, came into court this morning and reported that they were unable to agree, and were discharged. It is said that the jury stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

POISON SUSPECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Dec. 16.—The body of Francis Grube, late a brewer in this city, who died on the 10th of August last, was this day exhumed, and the stomach sent to Chicago for analytical purposes, his relatives wishing to be better informed as to the cause of the suddenness of his death.

MURDERER CONVICTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 16.—The jury in the case of William Green, colored, indicted for the murder of his step-brother, Samuel Marshall, at Mansfield, Pa., in September last, to-day rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

ALLEGED RAPE, AND SUICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 14.—At Flint, yesterday, in the case of Pierson, charged with rape upon the wife of Lewis Miller, the jury disagreed. Miller himself committed suicide the day before, by drowning.

ARREST AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 14.—A. S. Chatfield shot himself at Fenton, yesterday, but will recover. He had just been arrested by Officer Starkweather.

STAY OF PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Judge Donohue has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Dolan, sentenced to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of Noe.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

MORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 16.—The jury in the Curly murder-case came into Court this morning, and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

A terrible and blood-curdling outrage was recently committed in the Village of Indian Falls, Genesee County, a short distance northwest of Batavia.

On Saturday evening last an old lady—Mrs. Norton—who had reached the advanced age of 76 years, was all alone at her house at Indian Falls. The other members of the family had gone out, and the old grandmother had gone to rest for the night. About 10 o'clock at night she was aroused by a loud knocking on the front door of the house. Being alone, she was somewhat frightened, and would not get up or make any responses to the knocking. Not long afterward she heard distinctly the noise of some one moving about the shed at the rear of the house. Thereupon she arose, found some matches, and lighted a lamp which stood upon a table in the sitting-room, off of which her bed-room opened. Passing through this room, with lamp in hand, she opened the door leading into the kitchen, and, to her astonishment and terror, was confronted by a man, rough-looking and brutal in appearance. The man at once, and without saying a word, knocked Mrs. Norton down and extinguished the light. He then seized her, and placing his hand over her mouth, dragged her back to the bed in the room she had just left, and with great force and brutality outraged her person. This fiendish act having been accomplished, the wretch ran from the house, leaving his victim in an insensible condition. He was seen hurrying away, and as soon as the crime was discovered he was pursued and captured.

As above stated, Mrs. Norton was rendered unconscious by the brutal assault, and was left in that condition when the man ran from the house. She recovered her senses long enough to inform her friends of the particulars of the crime, and then, gradually growing weaker, the unfortunate old grandmother, highly respected and warmly loved, passed away.

The name of the man upon whom rests the guilt of this terrible double crime of outrage and murder is given by himself as James Majour. There are good reasons, however, for the supposition that this is only an assumed name, as papers found upon his person go to indicate that his real name is James Quackenbush. He is not willing to converse much with anybody, and refuses to say anything about his antecedents, save that his home was originally in Poughkeepsie. He is a first-class specimen of a genuine tramp.

Great excitement prevailed about Indian Falls and the country lying about, and when the officers reached Batavia with their prisoner the crime was discussed in strong terms, and threats of Judge Lynch were freely made. Everything was quiet, however, and the guilty wreth was lodged in jail, where he awaits the decision of the jury summoned by Coroner Tozier upon the case of Mrs. Norton.

MOLLY-MAGUIREISM.

Correspondence New York Herald.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 10.—This community and the whole of the Schuylkill coal-region was startled and horrified this morning by the intelligence of a dreadful outrage committed by a large band of masked men at Wiggan's Patch, a small mining village, between Mahanoy City and Gilberton. About the time mentioned a body of men, numbering between thirty and forty, came up from the direction of Gilberton, and halted in front of the house of a widow, named O'Donnell, who keeps an Irish boarding-house. A detachment went to the kitchen door and burst it open, entering the house and proceeding up stairs, they first encountered a woman named McAllister, daughter of Mrs. O'Donnell, and shot her dead. The mother was aroused and appeared at a door, when a pistol was immediately leveled at her. One of the party saved her life, but could not prevent her from being knocked down by the but of a revolver. The party then entered a room, where four men, named James McAllister, Charles O'Donnell, John Purcell, and James Blair were sleeping, and took them from their beds. Purcell they tied to the bed and took the other three down stairs. Here McAllister made a bold and successful attempt to escape, carrying with him a bullet in the shoulder. O'Donnell and Blair were taken out into the road, and the latter, after an examination, was told to go. O'Donnell broke away and tried to escape, but fell wounded. The assassins fired eighteen bullets into him, and then set his clothes on fire, burning his body nearly to a crisp. After accomplishing their hellish purposes the whole party of masked murderers departed the way they came, firing off volleys of pistol-shots. The excitement in the neighborhood when news of the crime spread was intense. People came flocking to the vicinity in hundreds; public indignation became even more deep and intense when it was known that the murdered woman was on the point of becoming a mother. A large force of police were at once put to work and scoured the country without any result. They are baffled because of the mystery attaching to the affair. No motives for the murder can safely be assigned. It is said on one hand that O'Donnell's family had a fight with another clan at Gilberton some time back, in which they were victorious, and that this was the revenge of the defeated clan. On the other hand it is claimed that the murders were committed by the Vigilance Committee of Mahanoy City, which was formed after the murder of the mine bosses—Wren, Langer, and Jones—last fall. It is said, also, that on Thursday a piece of paper was thrown into O'Donnell's house, on which was written, "You are the murderer of Wren and Langer."

At a preliminary examination Mrs. O'Donnell swore that she could recognize no one in the crowd of murderers, and afterward swore that the man who knocked her down was Mr. Frank Winrich, of Mahanoy City, First Lieutenant of the Silliman Guards, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and a most respectable citizen. He was committed to the County Prison, and will at once have a hearing. There are rumors of other arrests, among them that of a Lieutenant of the Coal and Iron Police, but these rumors are baseless. There is no doubt of Winrich's innocence.

As Wiggins' Patch, and especially Mrs. O'Donnell's house, has been the resort of the Molly Maguires, it is believed by a great many that the murders were committed by a Vigilance Committee, who have made a horrible botch of their first job.

How a Pennsylvania Man Taught the West Financiering.

York (Pa.) Democrat.

Not long since two York men visited Kansas. They stopped at a hotel one forenoon, and after dinner one of them walked down to the barber's shop to get shaved. The shop was shut, the barber having gone off to take his after-dinner nap. Then the York man walked back to his landlord and said: "With your magnificent country, which is the garden of the world, you ought to be the most prosperous people on earth. That you are not is due to the fact that you don't attend to business. You don't look out for coppers. Here's your barber now shut up and gone when he might have earned 10 cents by shaving me. Now he don't get it, for I'm going to shave myself, and save my cents. I have a razor in my valise, and if you will show me a mirror I will shave myself." The landlord said the barber was a shiftless cuss, who, like most Western men, couldn't compare with Pennsylvanians for attention to business, and patience in scooping in the dimes; but he hoped they would all improve in time, and then he showed our friend into a room where he found a good-sized mirror, and shaved himself. Soon after he joined his companion and congratulated himself on the success he had had in saving 10 cents and teaching Western men financiering. After tea the pair paid their bills, and went to the depot to take the train. On their way the man who hadn't shaved said: "Pretty reasonable house that; only $1 for dinner and supper." "Only a dollar!" said the other; "why, I paid a dollar and a half!" and a little further explanation showed that he had been charged 50 per cent more than his companion. So back he went, and demanded of the landlord an explanation, and got it in these words: "The 50 cents extra is for the use of a room. You don't suppose we can have our rooms turned into barber shops for nothing, do you?" And the man who shaved himself went to the depot a wiser if not a better man. He don't brag much of his adventure since his return to York, and it will be some time before he attempts to give another Western man a lesson in financiering.

GRANGES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Dec. 16.—The Illinois State Grange spent the greater portion of yesterday in passing amendments to the constitution and in visiting the Industrial University. In the evening, W. C. Flagg, a possible candidate for Governor on the Independent ticket, if one should be nominated, addressed a moderate audience on the revenue. After ranting around for an hour, he finally summed up by saying that the best plan for the Government to raise a revenue was by direct taxation, but the plan was not practical. To-day several Committees have reported, and more amending of the Constitution has been done. The State Purchasing Agent gave a gloomy account of the Grange Purchasing Agencies, and thought they would never be a success unless some plan for their operations was devised different from the no-plan which now existed. The salaries of officers for the next year are as follows: To the Master, $400; Lecturer, $2.50 per day and actual traveling expenses; Treasurer, $300; Secretary, $500 and actual office expenses. Mr. S. M. Smith, of Henry County, who has been conspicuous for his denunciation of all capitalists, whether associated as banks, manufacturers, miners, railroads, or what not, had been invited to address the Grange upon the future possibilities of the Order, and then addressed the audience upon that subject. He was equal to Samson in pulling down, but, when he came to prescribing a remedy for the many evils which he said were bearing down upon the laboring man, he could only recommend the formation of a new party, which means the election of a ticket made up of a certain few who three years ago divided the State offices among themselves. The number of the Executive Committee was reduced from nine members to four, with the Master a member ex-officio. Two ballots were taken for Master, but without result, Golder heading the list.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 16.—At the meeting of the State Grange to-day an excellent address was delivered by Worthy-Lecturer Thompson, of the National Grange. He has visited during the past three years twenty-five States, addressed over 300 gatherings, and brings the most encouraging reports from all sections. Immense amounts of capital are now invested by different State organizations in agencies, one State alone having a cash capital of $1,000,000 in the business. The amount that has been saved to the farmers throughout all the Granges since the Order came into existence is fully $35,000,000. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the farmers of the Northwest should so arrange their affairs as to market their wheat before navigation closes in the fall, or after it opens in the spring.

The meeting of the Grange was brought to a conclusion this evening by a public session largely attended. Addresses were delivered by Profs. Winchell, Lacy, and Peckham, and the Hon. R. Chute.

MICHIGAN.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Dec., 15.—The Secretary of the State Grange, now in session in Representative Hall, reports that an act was passed by the last Legislature incorporating State, County, and Subordinate Granges. To what extent Subordinate Granges have complied with the act, he is not able to determine. He has found that Pomona Granges could not be incorporated under the act. The *Monthly Visitor* is a sheet published under the management of the State Grange, giving nothing but Grange news. There has been no effort to get subscribers, and yet there is a balance over expenditures of $50.53. Since the monopoly by Plaster Companies, there has been procured, through the State Grange, orders for 5,571 tons, and Bro. Weston will fill them by the 15th of January. The financial standing of the State Grange, by the Treasurer's report, is as follows: Receipts, $8,537.61; payments, the same. Of the $1,157.73 raised for the grasshopper-sufferers, $307.50 was sent to Nebraska, and the remainder to John G. Otis, State Agent of Kansas. There are 611 Granges in this jurisdiction, and the number of members, Sept. 30, 1875, was 34,275.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 16.—The State Grange today elected the following officers: Master, Henry James, Marion; Overseer, Archibald Johnson, Crawfordsville; Lecturer, B. F. Hand, Pendleton; Chaplain, Pauline Paddock, Union County; Steward, J. S. Phillips, Lebanon; Treasurer, J. F. Oliphant, Lawrence County; Secretary, C. C. Post, Starke County.

COMMERCIAL LAW.

An Important Decision by the New York Commission of Appeals.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—In your paper of Dec. 4 is a well-written article entitled "Important Decisions in Commercial Law." In that article allusion is made to several decisions to the effect "that, when a bill of lading is issued in excess of the actual goods received, the agent is exceeding his authority, and does not bind his principal." The comments of the writer of the article upon the effect of such decisions are eminently just. As the point is one of practical importance, your correspondent has thought that perhaps the synopsis of a case recently decided by the Commission of Appeals of New York may not be wholly devoid of interest. The case was this:

The Michigan Central Railway Company, in October, 1867, by its general agent, issued bills of lading to one M. The bills of lading named Armour & Plankinton as consignees. M. represented to the agent that he had a quantity of lard in a warehouse, and delivered to the agent, at the time he obtained the bills of lading, what purported to be warehouse-receipts for the lard. The agent of the Company received the receipts, and delivered to M. the bills of lading. The warehouse-receipts proved to be forgeries. The Company was unable to obtain any lard. M. drew drafts upon Armour & Plankinton, of New York, and attached the same to the bills of lading. He procured a discount of the drafts, and absconded with the money. The drafts with the bills of lading were forwarded to New York, and presented to Armour & Plankinton, who paid them, relying upon the bills of lading. No lard coming forward, Armour & Plankinton commenced a suit against the Railroad Company. The Company set up, among other defenses, that the agent, in giving the bills of lading without having the property in his custody, had exceeded his authority. Armour & Plankinton were defeated in the lower Court, and thereupon they appealed to the Commission of Appeals. The judgment of the lower Court was reversed. Opinions were delivered by Dwight, Commissioner, and Gray, Commissioner. Latt and Reynolds concurred in the decision; Earl, Commissioner, dissented.

The opinion of Dwight is exhaustive on the subject. He reviews at length a number of authorities, and reaches the conclusion that the agent of the Company was acting within the apparent scope of his authority, and could bind his principal as against third parties who advanced the money in good faith. He evidently believes that the authorities which relieve the corporation from the acts of the agent within the apparent scope of his authority, are not sound law. He says: "Street (the agent) having power to issue bills direct to consignees for goods actually in the possession of the defendant, and the present bills being in no way distinguishable in form from those which were usually employed, *he must be considered as having the necessary authority as to the plaintiffs acting in good faith.*"

He also asserts that the familiar doctrine of *estoppel* should apply. The agent of the Company was informed by M. that the bills of lading were to be used at bank. "They were issued with the expectation that they would be acted upon by bankers or other capitalists. It (the Company) cannot complain if the bills accomplished the purpose for which they were designed. *The representations in the bills were made to any one who, in the course of business, might think fit to make advances on the faith of them.* There is thus presented every element necessary to constitute a case of estoppel in pais. A representation made, with knowledge that it might be acted upon, and subsequent action upon the faith of it to such an extent that *it would injure the plaintiffs if it were not made good.* It is well set that fraud is not necessary to constitute a case of estoppel. Though the defendant was induced, by the fraud or mistake of M., to give these bills, that is immaterial. Its liability depends on the fact that, no matter what its inducement may have been, *it has made certain representations, upon which the plaintiffs have advanced their money in good faith.* If the defendant placed undue confidence in M., it is but the familiar case of imposing the burden upon him who unwisely or unguardedly reposed the confidence."

Gray, Com., says: "The defendant (the Railway Company), knowing that it had not received, from or on account of M., any lard whatever, and with knowledge, when the respective bills of lading were issued, that M. intended to use them at his bank, issued and delivered them to him. These bills, when thus issued, were attached by M. to his drafts upon the plaintiffs for a sum somewhat exceeding $7,000, which, upon presentation to them, they, upon the faith that defendant had received and would transport to the place specified in the respective bills the lard therein described to be in its possession, paid the sum specified in the respective drafts, at the time and in the order in which they were presented; and then the question comes up, whether the defendant is not estopped from setting up as a defense to this action that its statements, *known by its agent, at the time of making them, to be untrue*, were in fact false, and that no lard whatever was received by the Company for or account of it. *The true answer to this question is not involved in doubt.* The well-recognized principle, that a party who, by his admissions, has induced a third party to act in a particular manner, is not permitted to deny the truth of his admission if the consequences would be to work an injury to such third party, applies to and governs this case."

This decision is evidently right, and is sound law. It gives the party who advanced money in good faith, upon the strength of representations made by the agent of the corporation, while acting within the apparent scope of his agency, the full benefit of the representation, and why should it not be so? Why should the banker or merchant take the risk of the agent's honesty or dishonesty? Clothed, as the agent is, with full power to issue and deliver bills of lading, and constantly delivering them, why should an innocent party be a loser if the agent, either fraudulently or by mistake, issues a bill of lading when he has not possession of the property? There is no reason in the old rule. The Commission of Appeals of New York is right, and its decision will doubtless be received and accepted as the law.

The older decisions, to the effect that a bill of lading issued by an agent who had general authority to sign and issue bills of lading, was void if no property was in possession of the carrier, had neither reason nor justice in them. The rule as thus laid down was fraught with mischief, and capable of producing endless frauds. It made the innocent third party suffer for the act of an agent over whom he had no control, and in whose selection he had no voice. It lifted the responsibility from the person who appointed the agent, and placed it upon an innocent third party. The decision of the Commission of Appeals is a step in the right direction. Its tendency will be to make common carriers more careful in the selection of their agents,—more careful in their method of doing business,—and will guard and protect innocent third parties in their advances upon bills of lading.

LEX.

FREEBOOTERS OF THE FREE ZONE.

Capt. McNelly's Raid into Mexico—Authentic Account of His Operations—United States Regulars Fire on the Robbers.

Correspondence Galveston News.

BROWNSVILLE, Dec. 3.—On the 18th of November, Capt. L. H. McNelly, then at Edinburg, in Hidalgo County, sent a dispatch to the Lieutenant of his command to move as rapidly as possible to a point on the river known as Las Cuevas, and which enjoys an unenviable reputation as the most noted den of robbers on the Rio Grande frontier. The dispatch stated that a detachment of the Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry were in hot pursuit of a band of these robbers, and were following them to the river. The Captain's small company was then encamped at the rancho La Retama, 55 miles from Las Cuevas.

The officer in command marched this distance in six hours, and found, on arrival, that the robbers, with three exceptions, had made good their escape to the Land of God and Liberty, crossing all the stock safely, with the exception of a few which were bogged in the mud on the opposite shore. Two of the three robbers were killed by the United States troops, who arrived on the river bank just as the raiders were leaving the opposite shore, and opened fire upon them. The other recrossed to recover one of the stolen horses, which he had hidden in the chapparal, was captured by the troops and delivered to some rancheros, for safe-keeping, who recognizing him as the murderer of Alexander Movel (killed near Rio Grande City, in April last), suspended him to a tree.

On the night of the 18th, at 12 o'clock, Capt. McNelly crossed the river from the Loma Alto rancho, opposite Las Cuevas. The United States troops were encamped near the crossing. The Captain had with him only about thirty men. It was confidently anticipated that the passage of the river would be disputed by the robbers; but, owing to a feint made at a lower crossing, the small force of rangers reached the Mexican shore without the knowledge of the Mexican troops, and waited for the dawn to commence the attack on the town, which numbers about 800 inhabitants, and can easily turn out 200 fighting men, and more, perhaps, in an emergency.

At dawn the Captain moved toward Las Cuevas, passing the Oucharas rancho on the route, at which place a slight skirmish occurred between the robbers and the State troops. Four Mexicans were killed here, and the march resumed for the town, which was now near by. On arrival at least 300 men were found splendidly fortified in a strong corral; and, receiving reinforcements, the Captain retired to the river and took position opposite that of the United States forces. About midday his pickets were driven in, and an attack made upon him, in which Major Juan Flores Salinas, an officer of the Rural Guards, was killed, and several wounded.

The Mexicans retired, pursued by the rangers for a short distance. The rangers were assisted by the regulars on the American bank of the river, who opened a heavy fire on the Mexicans as they advanced to the charge. Capt. Randlett, of the Eighth Regiment, then crossed with twenty-five men of his company.

About 4 p. m. a flag of truce, borne by Mexican Commissioners, appeared, bringing a communication from the Commandant of the Camargo, and addressed to the "Commandant of the forces invading Mexico." This Capt. McNelly refused to receive, as he had not invaded the country, but had crossed to assist the civil authorities in punishing a band of robbers. It was then opened by Capt. Randlett, and was found to contain the following, in substance: "That if the demand for the stolen property be made through the proper channels, the authorities would assist in regaining all the stock which could be found." This, to the Captain of the regulars, appeared to be satisfactory; to the Captain of the State troops it was not; he knew these people, and that this was only a pretext to gain time and remove the spoil brought from the State of Texas to some point where it would never be heard of. He refused on his part to enter into any such arrangement, and, after some parleying, a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon until 9 o'clock the following morning, during which interval the Mexicans would send to Camargo for instructions from the President of that district.

The next morning the Commissioners of Camargo came down, and, after much palavering, agreed to deliver seventy head of the stolen cattle at Camargo the following day. This number, it was said, was all that could possibly be found out of an original drove of 250.

Maj. and Brevet-Brig.-Gen. Alexander, U. S. A., had in the meantime arrived from Fort Brown, and assumed command. Shortly after, he was telegraphed to order Capt. Randlett and all United States troops who were with him, to the American shore, and in case the Texans were attacked to render them no assistance. Nothing was left but to "bluff it out;" the rangers immediately threw up intrenchments, and made all the preparation possible for their foes, whose numbers were now augmented by several hundred volunteers. Besides these, regular cavalry from Camargo and Monterey were hastening to Las Cuevas with all speed.

Capt. McNelly, however, was equal to the emergency, and insisted not only on a full restitution of the stolen property to be found in Mexico, but that he should have guarantees for the future good conduct of the robbers inhabiting Las Cuevas. Of course there was no objection to giving him the guarantees, but there was to giving him the cattle; guarantees are not of much consequence to these people, but beeves are.

Capt. McNelly also demanded three horses and a carbine, lost from some of his men in the attack at the river. These demands were finally complied with, and the rangers returned to the American bank with flying colors. The Captain left for Camargo the same evening. This was the point agreed upon for the return of the beeves, but they were to be on the bank at 10 o'clock precisely the next day. A detachment of ten men was sent from the camp of the Texans to receive them when brought over.

Accordingly, all was ready at the hour appointed, when, *mirabile dictu!* "pressing business, very pressing business, which would admit of no delay, prevented them from complying with the terms of the agreement." The reply to this was that "business is business," but there is nothing more pressing at present than the present. Than they were brought, but here a new difficulty arose,—the customs officers wanted a permit before they could be allowed to return. The bovine captives seemed to wonder why it was that, crossed to one shore without a permit, they could not be recrossed without one, considering, also, that they were returning to their lawful owners. The argument with the gentlemen of the customs was soon over. The click of carbine levers, as the cartridges were placed in the chambers, settled the question for these zealous guardians of their country's revenue, and brought conviction when other arguments would have been of no avail.

About three-fourths of the recovered animals were found to be the property of Capt. Richard King, of Santa Gertrudis, Nueces County; the remainder belonged to John McAllen and other rancheros living in counties bordering on the Rio Grande. The stock were sent back to their owners, and the robbers have learned that the Mexican shore is not always a haven of rest, where they can sit in safety, and laugh and yell across the river at the citizens of Texas, whose property they have stolen, and whose ranches they have plundered with impunity for years past.

The only course to be pursued with these people is the one inaugurated by Capt. McNelly. Adepts in diplomacy, their promises have heretofore had far too much weight with the American authorities, both State and Federal. The people have been regaled on promises until they are worn out with them. The policy of retaliation, swift and vigorous, is the only one that promises relief to the citizens of a long-suffering frontier—the only one which will purchase immunity from farther outrages. Through a long series of years the citizens of the border have suffered from predatory bands, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. It is high time that something was done for them, and that some protection be afforded them. This can be done only by following the bands to their strongholds, wherever they may be, and teaching them that American citizens are not to be robbed and murdered with impunity by thieving cut-throats, who believe (and with good reason) that the Rio Grande is a Rubicon beyond whose waters none dare pass; that once on the Mexican bank, they are safe from pursuit, and even from inquiry.

A CAFFRE DANCE.

Amusements of the People of South Africa.

Natal Correspondence London Times.

Formed in semicircular line they commenced their dance. Moving the legs and arms in most wonderful simultaneous motion, they sang over and over again, in varying air, and always in minor key, a verse to the effect that "there are enemies on both sides." This dance and verse were composed when the present Chief's father died, and his two sons disputed their heirship. Presently they were asked to sing some other verse, when, to a new motion and a new air, they sang how "if the white man had not come we should eat cattle the whole country over," another mode of saying that they would be conquerors of the whole land, for of course the verse applies, not to their own cattle, but to other people's. During the dance various warriors would dash out from the ranks in front of their companions, and go through a pantomimic performance descriptive of their own bravery, and how they would dispose of an enemy in fight. If the performer was a well-known brave, he would be greeted with the greatest applause from the whole body. When the commander of the left company went out they thundered their approval. In such cases the brave danced into the very centre of the circle, but if some young unknown man, excited beyond discretion, came forth, a little feeble applause from his own company was all he could get, and he slunk back into the ranks. The pantomimic action of fighting was always that of stabbing with, never of throwing, the assagal. Chaka taught them to advance in the line up to their enemy, and not to think of fighting till they could see the whites of their opponents' eyes, saying it was a brave man who could look in the enemy's eyes when each meant to kill the other. Presently the monotonous dance and song ceased, and a man chosen as the spokesman and dressed in white tails, with splendid crane's feathers, which added to his already grand height, advanced into the centre of the semicircle, commenced to recite a prose-poem, walking up and down, and sometimes even running, the while. The speech or recitation was a sort of a hymn of praise relating to the deeds of the Chief's ancestors, their descent, their prowess, and feats in war and council. If translated carefully, he said, it would resemble some of the most beautiful songs in Scripture—as, for example, the Song of Deborah. Fluently as the speech was delivered, its effect was much marred by the constant motion during its delivery, which not only prevented all oratorical art, but put the speaker out of breath. When he paused, or seemed "blown," a warrior would dash out and perform his pantomime war-dance, as during the previous dance. If a real brave should thus come out the singer would point to him with his stick, but if a man with no note he would take no notice of him, but continue to walk up and down. Presently the song ended, and the whole body saluted the Supreme Chief with a loud "*Bayete*," the royal salute.

A DELICATE TASK.

A Tall Chimney Straightened in a Novel Way.

London Building News.

The lofty chimney stack at Messrs. Peter Mathews & Son's chemical works, at Pitchcombe, Gloucestershire, has lately become very much out of perpendicular, but, almost without any building or engineering work being carried out, the stack has been brought back to its original position. The stack is 132 feet high, and was built in 1862 by Mr. Gideon Morris. It had gradually fallen from its upright position, and Mr. Augustus Mathews consulted Mr. H. J. Taylor, electric engineer, of Nailsworth, who tested its position, and found it to be 3 feet 10 inches out of perpendicular, but undertook to restore it to its original position by a process requiring no scaffolding. The terms were agreed upon, and accordingly Mr. Taylor commenced operations a few weeks ago, assisted by three workmen. The chimney is of an octagonal shape, and the operations of Mr. Taylor consisted in cutting out one course of bricks from five of the sides, and inserting a thinner course, and then letting the chimney fall upon the latter and pull itself upright. For this purpose he erected a platform about 40 feet from the base, and with hammers and chisels he and his men cut through the chimney, which at this point was of the thickness of about 2 feet. As the bricks were removed from each side, a thinner course was substituted, and the intervening spaces were filled with iron wedges. This work lasted for about three weeks, and unfortunately the weather was most unfavorable, being frequently very boisterous, and naturally causing considerable alarm, both to Mr. Mathews and the venturesome engineer himself. However, the chimney stood through it all, and when everything was in readiness the wedges were withdrawn by Mr. Taylor and his three men, and the stack was brought within an inch or two of its perpendicular position. The finishing stroke was performed on the evening of the 8th inst. It required nice calculation to carry out the work, and Mr. Taylor is complimented on the exactness with which he did it. He estimated that a quarter of an inch would bring over the stack about 7 inches at the top, so that he had to let it down about an inch and a half, and had he exceeded his calculation by one-eighth of an inch, the stack would have been brought too far over, and there is little doubt that it would have completely collapsed, and killed those on the spot who were removing the wedges.

Discovery of the Ruins of an Ancient City.

The Cronstadt *Messenger* announces that during the reconnoisance recently effected in the Steppes by the Russian troops of the Trans-Caspian section they discovered the ruins of an ancient city, the existence of which was hitherto unknown. From what is reported the remains prove that the place possessed a large sedentary population. Several mosques of Arabic architecture were found in a very good state of preservation, owing to their remarkably solid construction. The inscriptions which are found on many of those ruins were copied by the officers of the expeditionary column, and have been submitted to the examination of competent Orientalists. The site of the unknown city bears the traces of a vast system of irrigation, and a plentiful supply of drinkable water is still found there. A tradition of the Turcomans is to the effect that this country was formerly very fertile, and was watered by [illegible] the River Atek.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

The Election of Officers Goes Off According to Programme.

Messrs. Rountree, Dieden, Cunningham, Etc., Are Re-elected.

Dr. Holden Goes In in Pursuance of the Previous Arrangement.

Engineers for the New Hospital.

An adjourned meeting of the County Board was held yesterday afternoon, all the members being present.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication from the Central Free Dispensary was read, offering to care for the pauper sick of the West Side. Referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

A petition was read from the citizens of Hyde Park, asking for the erection of two new polling-places,—one in South Chicago and one at the corner of Forty-seventh and State streets,—and asking that the judges of last fall be appointed. Concurred in.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

The report of the Warden of the Insane Asylum for the year was read and referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

The report was a lengthy document, prefaced by some recommendations. Among others was one for the purchase of some iron bedsteads, which, it was said, would be a matter of health and economy in the institution. (It will be remembered that the county has an old contract with C. F. Periolat to furnish iron bedsteads, but so far he has had no demand made upon him.) The report continues, calling attention to the "beautiful new engine-house," about which the public have before heard, and the recommendations conclude with urging the necessity of building a new Poor-House, and the purchase of 200 or 300 acres of land adjacent to enlarge the Poor-Farm. The following figures were gleaned from the report: Total inmates during the year, in Insane Asylum, 463, of which 192 were discharged, leaving a balance, Dec. 1, of 271. There were at the beginning of the year 647 persons in the Poor-House; increased to 1,773, with a roll of 632 at present. There were 24 births; 612 interments in the County Cemetery. Money received from the County Board, $2,437.82; expended, $2,396.77. The total value of the County-Farm products for the year amounted to $10,518.33. The cost of provisions for the year is $58,306.01 for the Poor-House, and $24,842.92 for the Insane-Asylum. Net expenses of the Poor-House, $58,487.49; for the Insane-Asylum, $54,439.68.

COMMITTEES.

The reports of the various committees were then read, recommending the payment of sundry bills. Among others was one of C. F. Periolat, for washing towels in the Jail, amounting to $17. Approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. Holden moved that the Board proceed with the election of county officers and employes.

Mr. Conly moved the appointment of two tellers, and Messrs. Mulloy and Schmidt were appointed.

Mr. Lonergan nominated John M. Rountree as candidate for

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Mr. Burdick nominated W. J. Hynes for the same position, and said he did so in the interest of the public good. Rountree had proven a very expensive luxury,—in fact, had become known at large as the sixteenth member of the Board. He would say further than this that Rountree had virtual control of the Board, and that he not only filled the position of a member, but directed the movement of a majority of its members. Such a state of affairs he regarded as a disgrace to the people of the county, and he believed that public economy and the character of the Board demanded that his successor should be named.

Mr. McCaffrey defended Rountree. He was not surprised at the action of Mr. Burdick, but when he said that Rountree was the sixteenth member of the Board, he said that which was not so. Rountree had never cost the county a cent, and the contracts he had drawn "were the best ever drawn in the United States, as had been proven."

Mr. Holden also came to the defense of Rountree, and said the animus of Mr. Burdick in the matter sprung from a certain contract that Rountree had drawn, which defeated a purpose of the Commissioner.

The nominations were then declared closed and the vote was proceeded with, resulting as follows: Rountree, 10; Hynes, 3; blank, 2.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN.

Mr. McCaffrey nominated Newton P. Holden as a candidate for County Physician.

Mr. Burdick nominated Dr. Henrotin, the present incumbent. He knew nothing of Mr. McCaffrey's candidate, but he had seen it in print that he was a horse-doctor. Nothing had been found or heard against Dr. Henrotin. He had no personal feeling in the matter whatever, but wanted to see a good man selected.

Mr. McCaffrey again came to his feet, and the Chair indulged him while he made a virulent personal harangue against Mr. Burdick, which was closed by a mention of the question under consideration.

The vote was then taken, and resulted: Holden, 9; Henrotin, 5; blank, 1.

COUNTY AGENT.

Mr. Lonergan nominated John Dieden, and, there being no other nominations, the vote was proceeded with, Dieden receiving 12 votes, and 3 being blank.

ASSISTANT COUNTY AGENT.

Mr. Herting nominated P. O'Connell, who was elected by acclamation.

WARDEN INSANE ASYLUM.

Mr. Conly nominated George S. Kimberly, who was elected by acclamation. John Walsh was nominated as Assistant, and elected by acclamation.

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

Mr. McCaffrey nominated George S. Cunningham, and James Lawless was nominated as Assistant, both of whom were elected by acclamation.

HOSPITAL WARDEN.

Mr. Herting nominated Hugh McLaughlin as Warden, and the present incumbent, Mr. Mutschlechner, as Druggist. Both were elected by acclamation.

THE SMALLER OFFICES,

such as engineers, watchmen, janitors, etc., were then taken up.

Mr. Schmidt nominated as janitors of the Jail and Criminal Court building Thomas McCaffrey, Phillip Henneman, and James Carroll, who were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Holden nominated Joseph Kuhn, and Mr. Lonergan William McAuliffe, as watchmen for the Criminal Court building, and their election followed as a part of the programme.

Mr. Carroll nominated John Burns and Cæsar Periolat as janitors at the City-Hall, and they were elected by acclamation. J. B. Johnson was elected watchman at the same place.

Mr. Schmidt nominated Jacob Liebich, and Mr. Burdick named John Ebert, the present incumbent, as engineer for the Jail and Criminal Court Building. The vote resulted: Liebich, 11; Ebert, 3; and 1 blank. Liebich was declared elected.

The Chair announced the next position to be filled to be that of engineer at the old Hospital, putting particular stress on the word "old," and being careful to impress upon the Board the fact that the person chosen would only hold his place until the new Hospital was occupied.

Mr. Guenther nominated H. A. Gall, Mr. Tabor nominated Patrick Guilfoil, and Mr. Burdick nominated George Deacon. The vote resulted: Gall, 12; Guilfoil, 2; Deacon, 1.

Mr. Holden nominated Patrick Ryan as engineer at the Insane Asylum, and he was elected.

Mr. Mulloy nominated John Geary and F. Weldon as watchmen for the Recorder's office, and they were declared the unanimous choice of the Board.

Mr. Holden nominated Albert J. Mahr as Clerk to Board Committees, and he was triumphantly exalted, when the Chair informed the Board that the end had been reached.

SINECURES.

Not yet, thought Mr. McCaffrey, as he arose and said that the boilers and heating apparatus were already in the new Hospital, and that the completion of the work there demanded the election of two engineers at once.

Mr. Burdick suggested that it might be well to have the building inclosed before the engineers were put to work. One of the pavilions, he said, had no roof on it, and on the other there was but a small patch of slate.

Mr. Cleary was of the opinion that Mr. Burdick did not know what he was talking about. The roof was nearly on, and the plastering would commence in a few days, and the buildings needed to be heated. The engines were in the buildings, and it was nonsense to talk about running them without an engineer.

Mr. Busse wanted to know if the county had anything to do with heating the building to accommodate the contractors. The whole move looked to him like an attempt to create positions for men who were not otherwise provided for. He hoped to see action deferred at least until the plastering was commenced, or until the contractors were ready to begin.

Mr. Cleary made another speech to say that he knew all about roofs, etc., and to confess that Mr. Burdick might know more of lumber-yards than he did.

Mr. Schmidt thought the buildings would be ready for steam by the 1st of January.

Mr. Conly had advices that steam was wanted at once.

After some further discussion it was agreed to elect the engineers, and Mr. Cleary named John H. Ryan and Andrew Sullivan as his choice. His opinion was concurred in.

Mr. Burdick raised the question of what salary should be paid the new officers created, and called attention to the fact that it had been the custom heretofore to fix the salary in advance of the election of the officers.

This suggestion raised a breeze around the "ring," but finally the question of salary was referred to the Joint Committee on Hospitals and Public Buildings, and the Board adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

THE PARIS THEATRE.

The proprietors of the "Paris Theatre" on South Canal street have quarreled among themselves, and yesterday George E. Boyle, who deems himself the aggrieved party, filed a bill in the Superior Court against William H. Levy, D. W. Daly, John R. Cody, and Charles Farrington, in which he relates his troubles. Boyle says that he is a half-owner of the theatre, and that Levy, Daly, and Cody own the remainder. On the 13th of November last they persuaded him into the belief that it was necessary to have a large additional amount of money to successfully carry on the business of the theatre, and that the only way to raise it was for him to mortgage his interest for $950 and allow them to negotiate the mortgage. Boyle therefore gave his notes and a chattel mortgage on his interest for $950, and turned it over to Levy. Still farther to complicate affairs, Levy, Cody, and Daly mortgaged one-quarter of their interest to Charles Farrington for $1,250. Levy now claims that he has advertised and sold out complainant's interest under his chattel mortgage, and that his rights are all foreclosed. He is also seeking to oust complainant entirely from the theatre, and the latter, in order to prevent this, filed his bill asking for an injunction, and claiming that the chattel mortgage was given without any consideration; that no money has been raised on it; and that it is entirely void. The injunction was granted under a bond for $1,000.

ITEMS.

Judge McAllister will hear motions for new trial to-morrow.

Judge Booth occupied about an hour yesterday morning in charging the jury in the Sanger case, and it was then given to the jury with leave to seal their verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Louis Mueller began a suit for $3,500 against E. N. Niegelson and J. M. Shields.

The University of Chicago began a suit against Samuel R. Childs, claiming $3,000.

The Market National Bank of Boston commenced an action for $5,000 against Enos Brown, J. H. Bowen, George S. Bowen, and C. T. Bowen.

Armour & Co. sued John Whitney, for $2,000.

T. B. Seavey brought suit for $6,000 against the Chicago & Northern Pacific Construction Company.

Edward J. Low began a suit against William W. Bates to recover $10,000. An attachment in aid was issued.

C. F. A. Hinrichs commenced a suit in trespass against Fritz Sontag and Rudolph Standinger, laying damages at $5,000.

George Hess sued George Gilbert for $1,000.

Payne, Newton & Co. began a suit for $16,000 against Miner T. Ames and John M. Corse.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George Loder filed a bill yesterday against Benjamin Lombard and wife, Robert C. Wright, S. A. Briggs, Isaac M. Daggett, James Q. Minshall, A. W. Gilmore, the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, H. H. Nash, the National Bank of Illinois, the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, W. C. Grant, Charles A. Belden, Otway Watson, and John Miller, to foreclose a trust deed for $10,500 on the north ½ of Lot 13, in Block 122, in the School Section Addition.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of Michael O'Donnell et al., minors, a grant of guardianship was made to Eliza O'Donnell, under bonds for $4,200.

In the matter of Erastus Henry Crittenden, an insolvent debtor, application was made for discharge under the Insolvent act. The bond was approved, and the application was granted.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Edward Cathers pleaded guilty to larceny, and sentence was suspended.

The Turner case was set for trial for Jan. 3.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—162 to end of calendar.

JUDGE GARY—211, 212, 214, 216 to 219, 221 to 228, 230 to 234, inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—31, 32, 33.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 1,136, and calendar Nos. 207 to 224, except 215, 216, and 217.

JUDGE BOOTH—Motions and set cases.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case, term No. 601.

JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Annie Woods vs. Mercantile Insurance Company, garnishee, $87.15.—William Francis vs. Schooner Whirlwind, decree, $48.10.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—The Richmond Whiting Works vs. Frank H. Oriel, $290.

JUDGE GARY—J. W. Gregg et al. vs. Thomas S. Dobbins and John S. Wilcox, $1,936.—R. B. Chisholm vs. Thomas I. Dobbins, George S. Bowen, W. L. Pease, and John I. Wilcox, $1,662.—Moses Ellis vs. John Q. Thompson, $248.94.—William Coplin et al. vs. The Chicago Cement Pipe Company, $409.86.—Timothy Wright vs. John T. Corcoran, $666.66.—Same vs. same, $500.—E. R. Brink vs. J. C. Mann, $210.25.—Bernhard Ahrens vs. N. P. Luberg, $198.96.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—P. F. Bieson vs. John Freeman, $1,638.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Silas Dutton vs. John Shoemaker, $126.50.—William B. Laparle et al. vs. Elizabeth Nispel, $136.30.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

The bill at McVicker's Theatre was changed again last night, "The New Magdalen" being restored in all its original splendor. Miss Howard has grown steadily in public favor during her brief engagement here. The audience last night was large and fashionable. There is nothing new to say of the performance, except that it runs more smoothly now than at the first representations. Miss Howard's personation of the heroine has some features of great merit. She has the advantage of rare personal charms. It requires no stretch of imagination on the part of the spectator to suppose that the veritable *Mercy Merrick* is before him. Miss Howard also deserves praise for her thoroughly conscientious and careful rendering of her lines. She is an intelligent reader, and frequently expresses in her countenance the emotion which she describes in words. There is no reason why she should not take and hold a place in the front rank of emotional actresses. The supporting parts in "The New Magdalen" are creditably filled. Mr. Gossin, as *Julien Gray*, makes the best he can of the character. His main defect is a want of elocutionary training, and especially a prevailing tendency to place emphasis on small and unimportant words. He is also somewhat given to prolonging and drawling his vowels when he desires to express great intensity of feeling. The effect of this habit is to give an impression of straining for points and soliciting applause. Miss Carrol makes a very creditable *Grace Roseberry*, and Mr. Hurley, as *Horace Holmcroft*, has toned down some of his grotesque excesses. The play is well worth seeing.

Mr. Waldron has severed his connection with McVicker's company. He will not be regretted.

Arranging for the Pale Horseman.

Newport (Pa.) News.

An old gentleman residing between this place and Ickesburg had a large locust tree cut and the trunk taken to a saw-mill and cut into 2½-inch planks, about twelve years ago. The planks he put in a dry place to season, where they remained until about a month ago, when he delivered them to a cabinet-maker to manufacture into a coffin for himself, which was accordingly done. Last week the coffin was delivered to the old gentleman, well finished and neatly made. He admired it very much, placed himself in it to see if it was a "good fit." He ordered the lid to be put on that he might see how it goes to be shut up in a coffin. He then gave orders that they should bury him in a secluded spot in the woods where the devil could not find him. After marking out a spot and blazing the trees to the place, he pronounced himself ready to die, saying he had made ample preparations.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

Turner, Alias Davis, Secures Another Continuance.

Two Men Are Needed to Swear to His Insanity.

Which Consisted of Nocturnal Excursions in a Night-Gown.

Mr. Reed Relates Kindred Experiences.

The Davis-Whyland murder case came up in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. A large crowd thronged both the hall and the galleries. The prisoner was brought into court at half-past 10 o'clock, and looked quite cheerful and healthy. He was in consultation for some minutes with Messrs. O'Brien and Barge, his attorneys, and an affidavit was evidently brewing.

The prosecution was represented by State's-Attorney Reed and Col. Van Arman. Judge Rogers presided during the hearing of the case.

After a little delay, Mr. Barge read

AN AFFIDAVIT

by the prisoner, Turner, alias Davis, which set forth that William Emmett and a person known as "Japanese Tommy," whose other name affiant did not know, both now resident of Philadelphia, could positively testify that he was insane, having roomed with him, when they were attached to a minstrel company, for three years. During that period he was insane on several occasions, and that when perfectly sober. On several occasions he was known to rise from his bed, and, in a state of nudity, would go out upon the streets, sit down on door-steps, and cry bitterly; also he had to be watched lest he might kill himself or others. He could not give any account of this conduct subsequently. Affiant could not prove these facts by any other witnesses. Also, he complained that sufficient time had not been given him to prepare his defense, nor had his lawyers had sufficient time for that purpose.

A telegram and letter from Emmett accompanied the affidavit, the letter setting forth in substance what the affidavit had already claimed.

The affidavit further stated that the prisoner was not aware of the whereabouts of Emmett until Dec. 14, when he took immediate steps to have him and "Japanese Tommy" present, and they were not then absent by his procurement or connivance. The witness, Emmett, was unable to come just then, because of want of time and insufficient resources; but he was willing to come and testify, as before stated, if proper time was granted—the proper time being two weeks, before which time it would be impossible for him to come.

MR. BARGE

then proceeded to address the Court, stating that it was impossible for any human being to prepare such a case for trial in the very scant time allowed. There was no process by which the witness, Emmett, could be reached in time; but he was a voluntary witness, and would come of his own accord if the Court would only grant a continuance until the next term of the Criminal Court, which would not be long. He moved for a continuance until that term.

STATE'S ATTORNEY REED

rose and said that he was utterly opposed to such a motion. The case had been already continued on account of the absence of Mr. Becker, of Dixon, represented to be a necessary witness on the insanity question. The affidavit stated that the prisoner had not seen either Emmett or the other man for more than a year. This, of itself, was sufficient to show that such evidence would be worthless. The facts stated in the affidavit were utterly worthless. He (Mr. Reed) could illustrate that in his own person. When a boy he used to get out of his bed and roam around unconscious. Once his father caught him astraddle of the ridge of the house-roof in his night-shirt. [Laughter.] He was often found in the same condition wandering across lots; and even in his riper years he had a return of this peculiarity, but nobody ever accused him of being insane. He characterized the motion as an attempt to defeat justice. He did not believe that courts were established for delaying trials and for defeating the objects of justice. He had no doubt that the Court would refuse to continue the case further. It had become a popular idea that in all great murder cases the person charged was insane. It was the common defense in all such matters, and the evidence to sustain the defense was chiefly manufactured. If such a farce were perpetrated, the Governor had better convene the Legislature at once and wipe from the statute-book every word relating to murder.

COL. VAN ARMAN

then remarked that the affidavit was defective in almost every particular, and that it did not state one fact to prove that the defendant was ever for one moment insane. A trial could not be postponed for the purpose of procuring cumulative evidence. If one man in Philadelphia knew that the prisoner was insane, there must be fifty men in Chicago who could testify to the same thing; but the evident object of the affidavit was to procure delay, and no court could take cognizance of what was simply cumulative evidence.

THE COURT

had no doubt that, as an original proposition, the affidavit would be sufficient, and in the present case he thought it should be considered so. He had already postponed the case for a week, because of the absence of a material witness on the question of insanity, who, however, was reasonably accessible, so that a postponement, not a continuance, was deemed sufficient. The affidavit before the Court showed that the prisoner believed himself to be insane, and that Emmett could prove it. The alleged rising from bed and going out into the street in his night-garments might be somnambulism or insanity. On that the Court could not presume to pass, although in Mr. Reed's case, if that gentleman ever had been insane, while practicing somnambulism, he had certainly recovered many years ago. One material point in the affidavit was that the prisoner had to be watched to prevent him from doing himself or others harm. The affidavit might, of course, be called cumulative evidence, but the Court could hardly refuse a continuance in the case, because insanity was about the most difficult thing to prove, and in will cases, and also in murder cases, the evidence was traced back not for years, but even to the ancestors of the party accused of insanity. The Court admitted that the plea was suspicious, but he was compelled to deal with it in good faith until the contrary was established. The law gave the prisoner the benefit of the doubt, and, therefore, while properly estimating the weight of the argument made by Messrs. Reed and Van Arman, he was bound to continue the case until next term, which would be only two weeks.

Mr. Reed immediately rose and gave notice that he would fix the trial for the first day of the January term.

Judge Rogers—Well, the matter will come within the jurisdiction of Judge McAllister, as he will hold the next term of this Court.

The matter then went over.

THE WITNESS BECKER,

from Dixon, who was brought on an attachment, and was expected to testify to Davis' insanity, was in Court yesterday, and during the day had an interview with State's-Attorney Reed. He told Mr. Reed that he was not prepared to testify to Davis' insanity; that he had known him, and believed him as sane as he was. He was quite indignant at being attached to appear to testify in the matter. Under this head it might not be improper to refer to the protestations of Davis against the insanity theory made to the reporter the morning after his arrest, and every day thereafter until he had taken the advice of his attorneys.

SPECIE-RESUMPTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Will THE TRIBUNE also be so good as to rise and explain concerning its proposed modifications of the President's plan of resumption, and open its columns to the answer of a few questions?

1. Do you favor the positive redemption of the legal-tenders in gold, in accordance with the pledged faith of the Nation, not only when the legal-tenders were first issued, but by act of March 18, 1869, wherein it was declared that "The United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin"?

2. Do you favor abiding by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, wherein Jan. 1, 1879, was adopted as the earliest practicable period for such redemption, which will be nearly ten years from the time said promise was solemnly given?

3. Do you apprehend a shock to the trade and industry of the country through an appreciation of greenbacks of only 13 per cent in a period of three years?

4. Do you consider it impossible to convince an intelligent business community that such fears, if existing, are well founded in face of the experience of the past, when much heavier declines in the gold-premium scarcely produced a ripple?

5. If greenbacks will be worth par in gold, Jan. 1, 1879, is it not reasonable to suppose they will maintain their present gold-value of 87 or thereabouts?

6. When greenbacks can be sold at 87, will holders convert them into 3.65 bonds only worth 75 to 80?

7. Will it not be more profitable to loan greenbacks till Jan. 1, 1879, and then, by redemption, obtain 100 in gold, than selling them to-day at 75 or 80?

8. As a definite obligation is better than an indefinite promise to pay, could not the Government offer a 2 per cent bond in place of a 3.65 per cent, and thereby save the difference in interest?

9. But, if the Government acts honorably, should not that obligation be equal in value to what has been promised by solemn act, viz.: gold on Jan. 1, 1879?

10. Would not a 4½-per cent 30-year bond, interest commencing Jan. 1, 1879, be the nearest approximation to such an obligation as the nation is in honor bound to give?

11. If the Resumption act was so amended that the United States could have the option to redeem the legal-tenders at any time in such bonds, and, after Oct. 1, 1878, either in said bonds or gold, depending on which was least valuable, would any accumulation of gold by the Government be necessary?

12. Would not, by this plan, a large amount of interest be saved the Government, and no present increase of taxation be required?

13. As the National Banks have enjoyed a long era of prosperity through profits of circulation, would it not be fair that they be required to accumulate gold, as a reserve to redeem their notes, on and after Jan. 1, 1879, to the extent of at least 20 per cent of their circulation within the three years?

14. And, should the present circulation be voluntarily reduced, would it not expand again on retirement of the legal-tenders, based on the new 4½-per cent bonds in which said legal-tenders are redeemed, and especially when trade and industry revived throughout the land?

15. As resumption is fixed for Jan. 1, 1879, is it not better to have the Legal-Tender act repealed, to take effect then, than at an earlier date, and, in the meantime, be annoyed by two systems of the circulating medium in our daily transactions?

16. When contracts were made calling for dollars, can there fairly be any other construction than that they should be paid in "dollars" legal-tender at the time due?

17. If, then, the present issue of legal-tenders be retired, will not gold be the only legal-tender?

18. For what authority is there, in time of peace, to declare other than coin legal-tender?

19. Or to enact that 3.65 bonds must be taken to liquidate past contracts calling for legal-tender dollars, solemnly promised to be made equal to gold by Jan. 1, 1879?

20. Is there a "subtle influence" in 3.65s that will win over the "debtor class" to the fortunes of a political party, without losing those who favor honorable conduct in a Government?

21. Is the following plan one that an honorable Government should adopt to bring a speedy return to honest money?

I. Redemption of legal-tenders (whenever presented to the Treasury) in 4½ per cent thirty-year gold-bearing bonds, *but said bonds to draw no interest before Jan. 1, 1879.*

II. Amendment of the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, that the United States Government has the option, after Oct. 1, 1878, to redeem its said legal-tender notes in said 4½ per cent bonds, or in gold at par.

III. Legal-tender notes, whenever redeemed, to be canceled and destroyed.

IV. All National Banks in existence Jan. 1, 1877, to keep on hand 7 per cent of the amount of their circulating notes in gold; those in existence Jan. 1, 1878, 15 per cent; and those Jan. 1, 1879, 25 per cent.

V. Repeal of the Legal-Tender act, to take effect after Jan. 1, 1879, when said legal-tender notes are canceled and destroyed.

F. R. CHANDLER.

SLANDERS AGAINST HOLLOWAY.

Investigations in Indianapolis.

[The following defamatory statements against Col. Holloway, Postmaster of Indianapolis, which first appeared in the Cincinnati *Inquirer*, are being copied into other Democratic newspapers. From other sources we learn that not a particle of guilt has been fastened on Col. Holloway.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Special Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 13.—The United States Grand Jury has been sitting on Morton's Post-Office for several days, and some twenty witnesses have been examined to discover how much truth there is in assertions of embezzlement, fraud, and peculations made against Post-Office officials not far from Col. Holloway's throne.

Col. J. O. Martin, W. C. Mason, of mail-bag repairing fame; John W. Wood, Assistant Postmaster here (removed for a $5,000 deficit); Edward Thompson, Superintendent of the Post-Office; Ben House, George Sweitzer, late of the Post-Office, and others, have been before the Grand Jury, testifying as to what they know of official rottenness; and Col. William Holloway and his brother Harry are on the ragged edge, with unpleasant prospects of getting a slice of the Day of Judgment, unless Senator Morton can save them. The mail-bag contract scandal of last summer is being overhauled, and all the looseness and scandal about the Post-Office for the last five years.

It was reported that Col. Holloway had disappeared, but he came back from Washington to-day, with his comb trimmed and his gaffs ready for fight. It is but just to Holloway to say that the parties who are pushing this matter are personal enemies; but while revenge has a tendency to magnify shortcoming, it is a very ugly dog to turn loose on a warm trail. One of the Grand Jurors is Nicholas, who had his head chopped off when Holloway took possession of the *Journal* recently. He, it is stated, brought the matter before the jury. Gen. Love, of Gatlin-gun fame, a stanch Democrat, is foreman of the jury. Although an investigation is being made, it may require several days for the jury to complete its work and report.

None of the Indianapolis papers have courage to begin an attack on Holloway and thus incur Morton's vengeance. The *Journal* belongs to Morton. [?] The *Sentinel* has its mouth closed by Jones, a stockholder, who is a brother-in-law of Harry Holloway. The *News* has its own reason for silence. The *People*, Enos B. Reed's paper, is mum because Enos has a brother in the Post-Office; and the *Sunday Herald* is edited on *Journal* presses. Hence the ghostly and unanimous silence that prevails among the Indianapolis press.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 14.—Your representative interviewed Wood, Mason, and Martin to-day, and they tell very ugly stories. Wood, ex-Assistant-Postmaster, claims to have paid $10,000 for an alleged deficit charged on him. He says he is a victim of misplaced confidence. Mason claims that he paid Harry Holloway 10 per cent of his profit in the mail-bag repairing business. Col. Martin, Secretary of the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association, makes the worst charges of all, because he is more direct and explicit; but such is Morton's potent influence that citizens smile at the idea of a Grand Jury indicting any of his relatives.

It is said that John K. Love, foreman of the jury, will not use his influence for an indictment. Love is a prominent Democrat, but has been acting in the lobby at Washington in the interest of the Gatlin guns. He enjoys a high reputation, and will doubtless do his duty regardless of consequences.

Your correspondent had a long interview with Col. Holloway, and he and his brother protest that they can show a clear record, and attribute their troubles to personal enemies, who are stung because of their dismissal from office. Holloway invites the fullest investigation, and says he will demand to be called before the Grand Jury, and have his accusers meet him face to face.

A number of witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury on Thursday, and meanwhile the agony will continue, and the Indianapolis papers will be mute.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There is consternation among the Indianians to-night over a dispatch from Indianapolis, announcing that Holloway, the Postmaster of Indianapolis, and a brother-in-law of Senator Morton, has been indicted for complicity in the whisky frauds. The Postmaster, who has been in Washington since the opening of the session, left suddenly yesterday for Indiana. There is nothing official to confirm the dispatch, yet no denial of it has reached here.

Death from a Mental Shock.

Lexington (Ky.) Press.

Miss Ida McGill, daughter of Capt. A. McGill, formerly of Louisville, died on Sunday morning of typhoid fever, after a prolonged illness. Her case was a most distressing one. A week or more ago she was pronounced convalescent, and, under the the tenderest care that a loving and watchful solicitude could bestow, she seemed in a fair way to recover, when suddenly she experienced a relapse. It appears that a lunatic (a name bestowed upon him out of pure charity and a disinclination to call him by a more deserving appellation), learning that the girl was sick, made his way to her room in the the Phœnix. Without warning he entered, to the surprise of the child and her only attendant at the time, a young lady who resides a short distance from the city. Going to the girl's bedside he felt her pulse, and then in startling tones announced to her that she would die in two days and go to hell. The melancholy effect was instaneous. The affrighted child swooned, and when again visited by her physician it was found that she had a relapse, and was in a worse condition than ever. The physician, Dr. Skillman, has no hesitancy in attributing this result, and her consequent lamentable death, to the cruel mental shock which she received.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—10 OF THOSE ELEGANT new 3-story and basement stone front houses, fronting Union Park and Washington-st.; all modern improvements, with stone steps, &c.; a bargain. Also good property in all parts of the city, and lots in nearly all the suburbs, that can be exchanged for other property. BOGUE & HYDE, 186 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—3 BEAUTIFUL NEW OCTAGON brick houses, South Side; take clear property in exchange. JOHN MILLER, 32 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, No. 1368 West Jackson-st. Make an offer; it must be sold this week. See owner, after 2 o'clock p. m., at 145 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C., R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday night and Sunday trains. The Park a growing suburb on the eastern slope of the elevation selected by the Government for the site of the Lake Survey Observatory, now building. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for boys. A young ladies' seminary and the free public school. Houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale. Neat cottage, $150 cash and $20 per month; handsome house, $500 cash and $50 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and build only in a substantial and durable manner. Free ride to visit property every day before 12 o'clock. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—GRAND HOLIDAY BARGAIN—FREE ride for one year to the purchaser of our fine gothic house on brick basement, with bay-window, mantel and cornices; close to station and Normal School; only $250 down, balance to suit; don't let rents eat you up. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT MONTROSE FOR $350; five blocks from station on both railways; trees and fence in front; $20 down, balance $5 monthly. REA & COATES, Room 8, 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—80 ACRES of wood land in Berrien County, Mich., with stream through centre; 7 miles from New Buffalo, and 2 miles from M., L. S. R. R. and the lake. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, 49 William-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—640 ACRES OF LAND within 25 miles of Dallas, Texas. Call at Room 3 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—$100 BUYS 640 ACRES TEXAS LAND; warrant a sacrifice; any number you want. Room 3 Exchange Building.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES can find nicely-furnished rooms and good board, all comforts of a home, from $5 to $7 per week.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDING-house—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

177 TWENTY-THIRD-ST. — TWO OR THREE responsible, respectable parties, married or single, desiring good board, may apply for two days.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, furnished or unfurnished; mantel, closet, hot and cold water; also back room, nicely furnished for two gents, with closet; first-class; references.

680 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOMELY furnished front rooms, with first-class board. A few table-boarders desired.

North Side.

232 ONTARIO-ST., EAST OF CLARK—PLEASANT furnished rooms, hot and cold water, bath, etc., heated by furnace, with or without board.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board $6 to $8 per week; transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN IN A private family, where there are no other boarders, within ten minutes' walk of the Tribune office. Address, stating price, E 22, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNTRY readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

A 1 STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, store-fixtures, flour, meats, merchandise, etc.; (fire-proof warehouse), 180 West Monroe-st. Lowest rates; money advanced.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 397 South Clark street. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL OUT? PARTIES BY reason of embarrassment or any other cause desiring to close out their stocks very cheap, will find a cash purchaser by addressing in confidence, L 60, Tribune office.

ESPEY'S FRAGRANT CREAM FOR ROUGH hands, face, etc., superior to anything sold. Sample bottles free. Try it. All druggists keep it. At wholesale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID.

GAS MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED BY MATTHERN & HOLT, plumbers and gas-fitters, 75 Dearborn-st.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT I will not be responsible for any debts contracted or obligations entered into by any one except myself personally. No one is authorized to sign my name, or the name of B. Partello & Co, as no such firm exists. And further caution is given against paying moneys to any one except myself, or upon my receipt, for any debt due B. Partello, or the unauthorized firm name of B. Partello & Co.
B. PARTELLO.
CHICAGO, Dec. 16, 1875.

WANTED—CHEAP FOR CASH, A SET OF MAPS, mounted, on rollers. Address F 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A FIRST-CLASS second-hand burglar-proof, or fire and burglar-proof, safe. Address till Monday, L. N. ASH & CO., 164 Washington-st.

WANTED — CHEAP — A METAL OR CARVED-wood sign for a cigar and tobacco stand. Apply VAN EERDE, 378 South Halsted-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—BLOCK OF FIVE STORES, well rented and well located, for good wild prairie lands. D. W. POTTER, Room 6 Otis Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—I HAVE SOME GOOD UNINCUMBERED property, and I am willing to assume some incumbrance for a good house north of Twenty-second-st., east of Wabash-av. J. E. BURCHELL, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD RESIDENCE IN city or suburban town, 1,000 acres of fine land with perfect title. Address L 6, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS AND LAND FOR CHICAGO real estate. MARTIN, 21 Exchange Building.

TO EXCHANGE—20 GOOD BUILDING-LOTS, ON Western-av., near Polk-st., clear for improved city property. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—960 ACRES GOOD NEBRASKA lands, to trade for a house and lot in city, with light incumbrance. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN ELIGIBLE CORNER lot in South Evanston for furniture and carpets. Apply at 179 West Washington-st.

375 ACRES LUMBER AND COAL LANDS NEAR railroad, 15 town lots in railroad town, and some cash, to exchange for merchandise. Address W. A. BALDWIN, 149 Madison-st., first floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN SIXteenth and Eighteenth-sts., a mink boa. A reward of $10 will be paid for its return to 574 Michigan-av.

LOST—A RED COW, WHITE STRIPE ON BACK, crooked horns, face white and red. Reward will be given for return to northwest corner Gano-st. and Calumet-av.

LOST—ON MONDAY MORNING, A SOLE-LEATHER valise, containing valuable papers, marked C. B. F., on ends, from express wagon in front of Burdick House. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to the Commercial Hotel.

LOST—DEC. 13, THREE NOTES, TWO FOR $2,500 each, made by R. R. Donnelley and Naomi A. Donnelley, dated Nov. 13, 1874, and payable to me; the other for $300, made by me to R. R. Donnelley and guaranteed by him. Also a small pocketbook containing said notes and $7.50 cash. Any one finding said notes and returning them to me at 707 First-st., will be liberally rewarded. Payment is stopped on the above notes. DAVID SCOFIELD.

$5 REWARD—LYNX BOA, LOST ON TWELFTH-st. or Twenty-second-st., Wednesday last; return to 339 Michigan-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.
HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS,
$40, $55, $75, $90, $100.
HANDSOME CHAMBER SUITS,
$50, $60, $80, $100, $125.
MARTIN, 154 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO LARGE, FIRST-CLASS heating stoves, nearly new, cost $45; will sell for $20. Apply at 195 Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—AT ONCE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS complete for a family of two or three, cheap for cash; everything new. Call at once, at 136 Front-st., near corner Milwaukee-av. and Grove-st. W.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD FURniture, piano, fixtures, carpets, and bedding, cooking utensils, and dishes (all the above material of the very finest quality) of a first-class private family, 470 Michigan-av., near Fourteenth-st. This is a rare chance for any one wishing to go housekeeping at a very low figure, as the owner is about to leave the city. Also lease of house to a desirable tenant.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN EXCHANGE FOR gold watch, cash, and real estate. Address C 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WOOLEN BED-BLANKETS, horse-blankets, woolen overcoats, dress coats, and army goods in general; sound and serviceable. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Evergreen Christmas trees and ground pine or trailing moss for trimming and decorating purposes. No. 27 West Lake-st., near Canal.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—F. H., P. R. R.—THANKS. PARdon(?). Out of town. Sorry. Music Hall Sunday (?). 88.

MUSICAL.

A BRAND NEW AND MAGNIFICENT $700 PIANO forte, with all latest improvements, agraffe attachment, French grand action, overstrung bass, 7¼ octaves, new scale, &c., highly polished rosewood case, extra mouldings, serpentine plynth, massive carved legs, style Louis XIV. Warranted for five years. For sale with stool and cover for $250. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, SQUARE grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, $200. Each warranted 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS—GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright. Best in the world, sweetest toned, most durable. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments, at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

DANCING — GLISADE STEP ROUND DANCES guaranteed in six lessons, $3; single, 75c. Tuition to clubs. Address Prof. WYATT, 388 North Clark-st. Mondays and Thursdays.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER!
NEW AND ELEGANT PIANOS
AT HALF-PRICE.
MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.
The following well-known makes:
F. C. LIGHTE, NEW YORK.
THOS. A. DOWLING & CO., NEW YORK.
MEYER & SONS, PHILADELPHIA.
NEWTON & CO., NEW YORK.
HAZELMAN & CO., NEW YORK.
HARDMAN, NEW YORK.
STANHOPE & CO., NEW YORK.
CHICKERING & CO., BOSTON.
WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.
PRICES.

Rosewood 7-octave Piano-Forte, carved legs and lyre.	$140
Elegant 7⅓-octave Rosewood Piano-Fortes, with agraffe, French action; all newest improvements.	190
$750 Square Grand, richly carved, all latest improvements, 7⅓-octave, agraffe, French action, very elegant.	300
Magnificent 7⅓-octave Piano-Forte, all latest improvements, massive and elegant in finish, style Louis XIV., rich and powerful tone.	250
Very elegant instrument, 7⅓-octave, overstrung bass, etc.; regular price $650; with stool and cover.	240
A rich and powerful tone $650 Piano, entirely new and warranted in every respect, with stool and cover.	225
Fine tone 7⅓-octave Piano-Forte, with carved legs and lyre, style Louis XIV.	210

Every instrument warranted for five years. Packing and shipping attended to.
R. T MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

GO TO THE ORGAN FACTORY FOR THE CHEAPest first-class cabinet organ in Chicago; wholesale and retail; NICHOLSON ORGAN COMPANY, 63 East Indiana-st.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone, easy action. Prices low. Terms of payment easy. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY CABINET Organs—These organs are approved by the musical profession generally as unequaled by any others. They have always received highest awards at industrial competitions, in Europe and America, being the only American organs which have succeeded in obtaining any award in European competition. They are warranted to be the best in the world. Catalogues free. Warerooms: New York, Boston, and 80 and 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

PIANOS ON TIME—FIRST-CLASS; PRICES VERY low. Terms: $10 per month, remainder end of one year; or $25 cash and $25 per month until piano is paid for; or $50 cash and $20 per month; or $100 cash and $15 per month. Old pianos taken at cash valuation. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

REED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST QUALITY of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, 2-story and basements, $30 to $75 per month; 3 story and basements, $60 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—MORE NEW BRICK HOUSES, MORE suites of 6 rooms, all good locations, near Lincoln Park, and very cheap, at $15, $16, $18, $25, $30, $35, $40, $50. WILL L. DAVIS, 158 Randolph-st., basement.

TO RENT—A FLAT 203 NORTH CLARK-ST., SIX rooms besides bath-room and water-closet, a complete house. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE MICHIgan-av., near Twelfth-st. Apply from 10 to 12 at Room 10, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.; 14 rooms. Rent moderate to good tenant. Owner going South. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS 6 AND 7, 115 MADISON-ST., 40 feet front, 30 deep. Apply at Room 6.

TO RENT—SIX FINE ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-st., near Robey, cheap to a good tenant. R. KENNEDY, Room 10, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED WARM ALcove room; hot and cold water, gas, and use of piano and parlor; terms moderate. Apply at 1199 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, WATER IN KITCHEN, $10; three rooms at $8; three rooms at $6; at 156 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ONLY $20—FIVE ROOMS, WITH LARGE kitchen, yard, and barn; brick house; West Side. Address CHAS. MARKUS, 45 Hurlbut-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT--STORES OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—THE NEW BUILDING AT 87 AND 89 South Franklin-st., with or without steam power. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORES—VERY LOW, CORNER OF Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Inquire of H. T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FINE SAMPLE-ROOM, WITH DWELLing rooms, on West Madison-st.; a fine location. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 84 AND 86 STATE-ST.; also rooms on second, third, fourth, and fifth floors in same building. Apply to SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 and 86 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 67 AND 69 SOUTH CAnal-st., with free use of 10-horse steam engine. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 ROOMS, FURNISHED, for light housekeeping. Address MRS. WRIGHT, 179 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR RENT, GOOD location, in this city, in good running order; four run of burrs. Rent cheap; sell at half price; $600 down. OLIVER BESLY, 175 Washington-st., Room 6.

A CASH BUSINESS, WORTH $100 PER MONTH, for sale for $50. Apply between 1 and 3 to-day or to-morrow at Room 1, 278 South Water-st.

A PHYSICIAN IN GOOD PRACTICE WANTS A successor; $800 to $1,000 required. Address Dr. WINDSOR, West Point, Neb.

A GOOD RESTAURANT AND OYSTER ROOM, doing a fair business, for sale, or exchange for furniture, piano, or good jewelry. Call at 38 Fifth-av.

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES OF A 40-ROOM hotel and boarding-house for sale. Amount about $4,000; cash, $1,500, time and trade for balance. Call at the Empire House from 12 to 2 p. m., 97 and 99 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—THE NASHUA FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shops are for sale cheap, on easy terms; can furnish large, lucrative contract for plows and agricultural implements. For particulars address S. W. BYERS, Nashua, Chickasaw county, Iowa.

FIXTURES, GROCERIES, AND PROVISIONS for sale, in a good location; cheap rent. No. 210 Milwaukee-av.

HALF INTEREST IN VINEGAR WORKS FOR sale—24 generators, tubs, &c., complete. Low rent. Small amount in cash, balance trade. A good vinegar-maker will stay and manufacture. Address S A J, Empire House, Chicago.

TWO-SET WOOLEN MILL IN OPERATION, STEAM power, brick buildings, for sale at a bargain. For particulars address ATKINSON & TOPLIFF, Pittsfield, Ill.

TWO-STORY BOARDING HOUSE, AND BAR, ON Halsted-st., near aqueduct, on leased ground, for sale or exchange; rented for $50 a month; cheap ground rent; $1,000 cash or equivalent in groceries. Pool Room, 3 Exchange Building.

WANTED—TO SELL—THE BEST PAYING SAMple room, containing pool-table, on Cottage Grove-av.; South Side. Only need to be seen to be satisfied. It is a bargain. Address A 32, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS-MAN with $10,000 capital to engage in a well-established business. Address F 58, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent.
On first-class residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY,
Mortgage Loans,
86 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR LOANS ON REAL estate security, in sums of $500 to $1,000, at 10 per cent. W. E. FURNESS, 107 Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER cent on Chicago property. Sums as wanted.
J. H. REED, New York.
JOHN H. AVERY, 159 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 10 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPWARDS, at 10 per cent. on city real estate. DANIEL N. BASH, Room 6 Otis Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A 9-PER CENT CITY mortgage of $20,000, or one of $10,000 and one of $15,000. C. B. WAITE, 40 McCormick Block.

Z.—IF YOU HAVE ANY CHOICE APPLICATIONS for real-estate loans, call for lowest rates on CHANDLER & CO., mortgage bankers, 202 LaSalle-st.

$500 $700, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,500 $1,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, improved preferred. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$2,500 AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT TO loan at current rates on Chicago property; money on hand. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars who will attend to the shipping, bookkeeping, and financial part of the State Medical Offices, 187 South Clark-st., now paying well, and can be largely increased and made very profitable. Call and see.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH $100 cash, to take half interest in a big paying office business; investigate. 189 South Clark-st., Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, WITH $100 cash, to take half interest in a big paying office business; investigate. 182 South Clark-st., Room 8.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardiner House.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN PRESCRIPtion clerk, who has had experience in an American drug store or familiar with American trade; reference required. Address W. H. TORBET, 756 Main-st., Dubuque, Ia.

WANTED—A RELIABLE DRUG-CLERK; ONE with four or five years' experience; must come well recommended. Address I 87, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD FINISHER AT ONCE BY G. HAWLEY & CO., carriage manufacturers, McGregor, Ia.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR GOOD UPholsterers. Apply to Sherwood School Furniture Company, 184 and 186 State-st.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS CABINETmakers. Apply at office SWAN, CLARK & CO., Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A COPPER-PLATE PRINTER. APply to S. D. CHILDS & CO., 115 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CAKE BAKER AND ornamenter. Apply to C. L. WOODMAN & CO., 196 Clark-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—10 COAL-MINERS, FARE ADVANCED. 200 railroad laborers, for work South. tie choppers. Cheap tickets South. E. A. ANGELL, 258 South Water.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS; MAN AND WIFE for farm; 5 carpenters, steady work all winter; also agents wanted at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE South; wages $1.50 and $1.75; six months' work; 100 rock-men; 50 families for Mississippi; 50 laborers for Southern Indiana; 20 woodchoppers, etc. Cheap tickets sold to laborers going South. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE (WITHOUT CHILdren) who are used to farm work. Call early. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manufact'ring Co., 10 Tribune Building.

WANTED—STREET SALESMEN AND CANVASSers everywhere for our new combination novelty tool, just out, and the best tool yet. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE NEW TOY, COMic rubber faces, tick watch, chromos, jewelry, and all the fast selling 25 and 50 cent articles in America. American Novelty Company, 133 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—I WILL PAY $12 PER WEEK FOR A good man to drive delivery-wagon, and loan me $150 on good security. H 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 GOOD PRACTICAL COAL MINERS. Apply at coal office. W. P. REND & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY TO INTRODUCE A first-class article that is meeting with unlimited sale wherever offered. We allow $70 profit on $20 invested, and $220 profit on $50. Will send $1 samples free for trial to men that can engage for the winter. No street talkers nor men that are dead-broke need apply. RAY & CO., Chicago. 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD SALESMEN TO GO OUT of the city; members of Masonic fraternity; $100 a month and expenses. 148 Clark-st., Room 25.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TWO IN CHICAGO, AND three for Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, $80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid; rare chance to good men. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Address B. H. ROBB & CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. To one well recommended and not afraid of work good wages will be paid. 831 W. Madison.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Good wages will be paid. 1167 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STEADY, HONEST YOUNG GIRL to do second work and assist in sewing, at Highland Park. Call at 14 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER AND ironer in family of four. 1707 Prairie-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TWO GIRLS, A FIRST-class cook and second girl, at 1142 Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan as housekeeper and copyist, where one servant is kept. Address P. O. Box 312, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL ARTICLES WANTed in every family. Big inducements. BURR & GARY, 80 and 82 West Madison-st.

WANTED — A BOOK-SEWER WHO UNDERstands both blank and printed work at Metropolitan Printing Company, 90 and 92 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO FOLDING AND stitching in a book-bindery. Call at Room 4, Nos. 191 and 193 South Clark-st., from 9 to 11 a. m.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT AND RElfiable man of several years' business experience desires a position as cashier or bookkeeper. Best of references furnished and security if necessary. Address H 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, IN store or office; can make himself generally useful; 10 years' experience in bookkeeping, and buying and selling goods; large city acquaintance; No. 1 references as to character, ability, etc. F 46, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STEWARD OR FIRST-class cook; first-class reference given. 14 Noble-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR SUPERintendent of a machine shop by a man of large experience in the construction of steam engines, sawmill and wood-working machinery, who is also a practical draughtsman. An engine of 150 horse-power, of my build, is now in operation in this city. Address W. No. 236 East Illinois-st., or inquire of FRANK DOUGLAS, No. 253 South Canal-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN of experience, to sell goods on commission in Chicago and adjacent towns, for some manufacturing or wholesale house; best of references. Address P. O. Box 317.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR MAN AND WIFE from Canada; wife for general housework, man for any kind of work, in city or country; wages, $25 per month. 189 South Clark-st., Room 8.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKing or general housework, in a private family. Z 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN girl, for general housework. Call at 127 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, TO do general housework. Apply at 226 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman girl, for cooking or general housework. 449 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH AND iron in a private family. Apply at 191 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PAStry cook, or would do meat and pastry cooking; best of references. Call at 197 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and dining-room girl, or would do second-work; references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; hotel or restaurant; city or country; best references. 416 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of any nationality can be suited at once for city or country. 416 Wabash-av. and 449 East Division-st., by Mrs. BAKER.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE HORSES OR HORSE-equipage for sale call and see the oldest and most reliable dealer in the city—W. H. EDDY, 738 State-st. Buyers from the country and city will find at this place a fair medium of exchange. No scalpers connected with this establishment. Buyers and sellers, give him a call. Wanted immediately, a pair of well-matched, well-broke, sound horses, to weigh 1,100 or over. Auction sales every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee.

FOR SALE—COL. J. M. PATTERSON, OF ROSE Glade stock farm, has just arrived in this city with a fine trotting mare. This gentleman has raised such fast horses as Lady Turpin, Gun Ball, Kentucky Central, and a host of others. Any gentleman wishing a trotter, or a first-class roadster can be suited by giving him a call, at Tayloy & Heath's Livery, Sale, and Boarding Stable, corner Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av. J. M. PATTERSON.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A WIDOW, ONE handsome turnout, consisting of a phaeton, harness, and bay horse, 6 years of age, and warranted to trot in 2:50, and warranted sound, kind, and free from spot or blemish, and the most timid person can ride or drive him; will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the barn, and see JAMES, the groom, 829 Michigan-av.

SLEIGHS—WE ARE MANUFACTURING A LARGE number of the best sleighs ever put in this market for the price. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. J. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—GOOD WORK TEAM TO KEEP OVER winter for use; will buy, with wagon and harness, if cheap and terms suit. I 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD SINGLE BUGGY; will pay in dry goods. Call at MITCHELL'S STABLE, 820 West Lake-st.

BOOKS.

A USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT, A COPY OF our splendid edition of the poets, Shakspeare, etc., $2.50; or a history of England, by Macaulay or Hume, new, at $5 and $6 per set; Chatterbox, $1; nursery, $1; Chamber's Encyclopædia, new, $25; Zell's Encyclopædia, $20. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

CHATTERBOX FOR $1; DICKENS FOR $9; MACaulay's history, $2.50—standard and juvenile books of all kinds at prices that will pay you to call at MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, basement, 102 Madison-st.

ELEGANT AND NEW STYLES OF FANCY STAtionery, 40, 50, 60 cents, and $1.50 per box; 5 quires note paper, 25 cents; 100 envelopes, 25 cents; mucilage, 10 cents a bottle. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

LAW BOOKS WANTED—WILL PAY CASH FOR a well-selected second-hand law library, if price suits. Send list and prices to Box 498, Kalamazoo, Mich.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, &c.; scandal avoided; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 254, Chicago.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1637.

SEWING MACHINES.

NEW GROVER & BAKER SHUTTLE SEWING machine, price $30, has tucker; and attachments; retails at $80. 1220 Wabash-av.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 273 WEST Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Machines exchanged, repaired, and rented.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Annual Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, for business, election of officers, etc. A full attendance of members is requested. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Annual Convocation this (Friday) evening at 7:30, for the election of officers and the payment of dues. A full attendance is desired. JOHN O'NEIL, H. P.
CHAS. J. TROWBRIDGE, Sec'y.

LANDMARK LODGE, No. 422, A. F. and A. M.—Public Installation. The officers of this Lodge will be publicly installed Friday evening, Dec. 17, at the hall corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Members and friends of the Fraternity are cordially invited to attend. J. L. BENNETT, Sec'y.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. & A. M.—Regular (Annual) Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st., for election of officers and payment of dues. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

CHICAGO CALEDONIAN CLUB—A Special meeting will be held at their hall, 167 Washington-st., Saturday evening, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. WM. JAMES, Chief.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety entertainment.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Miss May Howard. "The New Magdalen."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Mary Warner." Afternoon and evening.

NEW ENGLAND CHURCH—North Dearborn street, corner Delaware place. Centennial Festival.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, December 17, 1875.

Low temperature, with occasional flurries of snow, are predicted for this locality today.

Greenbacks, at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday, opened at 87⅞ and closed at 87½.

Reports are published of the proceedings yesterday of two State Granges,—those of Minnesota and Illinois, the former in session at Minneapolis and the latter at Champaign.

The Michigan salt regions last year yielded a product of 200,000 barrels greater than that of the most successful of previous years, the total for the twelvemonth being 1,026,979 barrels. These are the figures of the State Inspectors, and need not be taken *cum grano*.

Senators THURMAN and BAYARD should have a pocket-edition of their speeches, at least those on the Louisiana question, always at hand for reference in any possible emergency. Such an emergency arose in the Senate yesterday while the Mississippi election-frauds were under discussion. The above-named Senators, determined to interpose objections to the proposed investigation, did then and there stultify their record of last winter by declaring unconstitutional the very propositions they themselves had before urged with great earnestness and more or less eloquence.

The Democratic leaders in the House probably greet the holiday recess with the satisfaction with which a convicted felon hails a respite. The "Committee of Safety" hope to see their way more clearly after the 5th of January than they do now, which, however, is not a very enthusiastic view of the situation. Meanwhile, for the gratification of those who are so anxious to do the grand bloody-chasm double-act, the displacement of all the crippled Union soldiers in subordinate offices in the House by ex-Confederates is being effected, and the probability of the country's safety is growing proportionately healthy in Democratic minds.

The acquittal of the indicted judges of election in the Fifth Ward suggests, in view of the skillful composition of the jury, that our judicial system might be safely simplified to a considerable extent. Instead of going through the costly process of trial, the same result would be reached by asking the Sheriff's posse whether they mean to pack the jury so as to insure conviction or acquittal. If they say the latter, the prisoner could be discharged forthwith, and perhaps rewarded with a seat on the County Board. If the former, he could be sentenced off-hand. This, it will be seen, would save the expense of Judges, witnesses, jurors, prisoners' board, etc., and attains precisely the same end as the present system.

Supervisor TUTTON, the Philadelphia revenue official who was ordered to take McDONALD's office at St. Louis, has written a letter to the President reminding him that it was himself (TUTTON), and not Gen. BABCOCK, who succeeded in urging upon him a revocation of the order in question. The letter is written to controvert ex-Senator HENDERSON's statement in his AVERY "argument," that Gen. BABCOCK had been the means of McDONALD's temporary retention. Though reasons for a disinclination to go to St. Louis would ordinarily be thought supererogatory, those which Mr. TUTTON advances as being his own are perhaps not malapropos, and are certainly straightforward and conclusive.

The Chicago produce markets were more animated yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 10@20c per brl lower, closing at $19.25 cash, and $19.55 for February. Lard was in good demand, and 5@7½c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $12.37½ cash, and $12.52½@12.55 for February. Meats were active and steady, at 7¼c for boxed shoulders, 10¼c for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Highwines were moderately active and irregular, at $1.10@1.10½ per gallon. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was active and closed ⅛c higher, at 96⅛c cash, and 96⅝c for January. Corn was in better demand and firmer, closing at 48⅜c for December and 44⅞c for January. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 29⅞c cash and 30⅛c for January. Rye was steady, at 68@68½c. Barley was quiet and irregular, closing at 87½c for December and 86½c for January. Hogs were lower during the forenoon, but the market closed strong with the bulk sold, at $7.00@7.20 for packing hogs. Cattle were moderately active and weak. Sheep were active and a shade lower. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $114.37½ in greenbacks at the close.

The refusal of the Democrats in the House of Representatives to act immediately upon the Post-Office Department's bill reducing the oppressive rate on transient newspapers, and to undo the blunder which was made by the Conference Committee of last session in placing the present exorbitant rates of postage upon such, is, to put it in the mildest light, surprising. The proposition of the Postmaster-General was only to restore the old rates, not to reduce them below that standard. As the rates stand now, they are a damage to every one who wishes to purchase or send away a transient newspaper, and they are of benefit to no one, not even to the postal fund. The refusal to repeal the bill and the sending of it to Mr. LAMAR's Star Chamber can only be attributed to mulish maliciousness and a purpose to harass the press upon the part of the Democrats, who have no good will towards newspapers.

Yesterday, in the case of DAVIS, who murdered CHARLES WHYLAND Thanksgiving night, the prisoner came into court with an affidavit alleging that two of his ilk—"Japanese TOMMY" and WILLIAM EMMETT—were cognizant of episodes in his past life which would strongly argue his insanity; that these men were now residents of Philadelphia, but appear in his behalf; and that in order to secure their testimony, which was of vital importance to his defense, a continuance would be necessary, which was asked at the hands of the Court. Mr. REED, in warmly protesting, alluded to the equally tenable hypothesis of insanity in his own case as argued by quondam demonstrations even more conclusive than his famous disquisitions on the ductile significance of *aionion*, but the Judge, refusing parenthetically to believe the Greek-slinging prosecutor daft, still recognized the weight of the petition, and postponed the prisoner's trial to the January term.

After the lapse of nearly a week an intelligible though brief account of the terrible dynamite explosion at Bremerhaven has reached this side of the Atlantic by way of the ocean cable. It is now learned that of the immense mass of people that crowded the quay, either as curious spectators or as laborers engaged in handling freight for the steamer Mosel, 140 were either killed or seriously injured. The many disconnected and contradictory stories as to the person who prepared the infernal machine which caused this wholesale destruction of life have now been sifted down, and the horrible details are at last given. The man THOMPSON, who has long been sailing under the name of THOMAS, deliberately planned the destruction of the steamer Deutschland to procure a fictitious insurance, and divide with other parties who entered into the scheme, but whose names have not yet transpired. His machine was so constructed as to explode when the vessel should be eight days at sea. Something interfered with his plans, and the Deutschland sailed without taking this destructive instrument, only to meet a fate almost as terrible on the English coast. THOMPSON shot himself after the explosion, and died from his wounds yesterday. The facts above given are obtained from his ante-mortem statement, which also shows that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., was about 35 years of age, and during the Rebellion was engaged in running the blockade.

THE RESUMPTION QUESTION AGAIN.

We print in another part of this morning's paper a long communication from F. R. CHANDLER, of this city, which consists of twenty-one interrogatories and five propositions on the question of specie-resumption! The communication is in the nature of a criticism of THE TRIBUNE's suggestions relative to the plan of resumption recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed by the President, and also a reiteration of Mr. CHANDLER's well-known ideas on the same subject, to the expression of which THE TRIBUNE has frequently afforded him space. We decline at present to discuss the relative merits of the two plans, and shall not weary our readers with categorical answers to the interminable list of questions which he propounds, many of which answer themselves. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHANDLER, and THE TRIBUNE agree upon the principle involved, viz.: The duty of the United States Government to resume specie-payment at the earliest possible moment in compliance with the Congressional pledge to that effect. If the present Congress shares this conviction, which we fear it does not, we do not doubt that either plan suggested would lead successfully to the result desired; but, meanwhile, the real issue is how to resume with the least burden to the various interests of the country, and especially to those who are in debt.

Mr. CHANDLER's plan and argument are both based on the assumption that greenbacks may be gradually appreciated to a par value in gold within the next three years. But suppose that this should not prove to be the case, then there would be nothing for the Government to do but sell its bonds and accumulate an enormous mass of gold for resumption purposes, and make the commercial world suffer the serious consequences of withdrawing $380,000,000 or more of gold from the market. The objection to THE TRIBUNE's suggestion of 3.65 bonds that, being worth not more than 80 cents while greenbacks can be sold for 87 cents in gold, the holders of the latter would not exchange them for bonds, is met by the statement that the combined legal-tender character of these bonds and the interest they draw will necessarily render them worth as much as the present currency. The very trouble with Mr. CHANDLER's 4½ per cent bond plan is that he offers no inducement to holders of greenbacks to exchange them for bonds, but to demand their gold and wait till the date of resumption to get it. Nor does he seem to care in the least for the large body of citizens who received only 80 or 85 cents in value when they contracted their debts, but who are to be required, under his plan, to pay 100 cents in return summarily and unconditionally. We prefer that Mr. CHANDLER shall himself argue out this part of the question with the millions of people he will find arrayed against him on this point.

Regarding the authority of the Government to make the 3.65 redemption-bond a legal-tender, we reply that it has as much authority to do this as to issue any new legal-tender notes to take the place of the old and worn bills. It is not proposed to increase the volume of legal-tender, but to issue it in a better form, to take the place of the old and inferior until Jan. 1, 1877, on and after which all debts shall be contracted on a gold basis, while those legal-tender bonds shall continue to be a legal-tender in discharge of all old and unpaid obligations, thus enabling the debtors to discharge their debts in about the same kind of money they received when the debt was incurred. We conceive this to be a fair and equitable compromise of an exceedingly difficult and delicate part of the redemption problem.

It is not proposed, as Mr. CHANDLER seems to think, to coerce anybody to take these legal-tender redemption-bonds in exchange for the non-interest-bearing greenbacks. Mr. CHANDLER, or any other person who prefers to hold the tender-notes instead of the tender-bonds for the next three years, and lose over 10 per cent on the money in the aggregate by doing so, can do it and demand gold for the greenbacks at the end of that time. There is, therefore, no breach of faith on the part of the Government in making an offer of a gold bond pending the date when Congress has decided it to be practicable to resume. Mr. CHANDLER must remember that he could not force the holders of greenbacks to take his 4½ per cent bonds on or after Jan. 1, 1879, in the face of the pledge to pay gold at that date on demand, without breaking the covenant. His proposition to give the Government this option is, therefore, worse faith than the proposition to give the people the option of taking a cheaper but legal-tender bond, or waiting till the date fixed for the resumption to get the gold. As to the question of national honor, then, THE TRIBUNE's suggestion is fairer than Mr. CHANDLER's, and we still think altogether more practicable, because vastly more acceptable to the millions of people who have debts to pay which were contracted in depreciated paper.

DEMOCRATIC DOUGHFACES.

The Northern Democratic representatives in Congress are beginning to show their hands and to do the dirty work of the Southerners with the same alacrity and relish as before the Rebellion. Indeed, they seem to have entered upon the doughface and dirt-eating business with even more eagerness than in the days of slavery, when the whips of the chivalry kept cracking about their ears so industriously. They seem to have given themselves over to the Confederates, bodies, souls, and breeches. They have had their noses held to the grindstone by them until they have consented to let King LAMAR dictate the business of the House, enunciate their policy upon all questions, and tell them how to vote. They have thrown wide open the doors of the House, have collected together the one-armed and one-legged veterans who were given the minor offices as a reward for their services to the Union, and kicked them out into the street at the bidding of the Confederates. The places of the maimed soldiers have been studiously filled with ex-Rebels. To gratify Confederate spleen and venom, these Northern doughfaces have penetrated every nook and cranny of the House, and swept it clean of every crippled Union veteran. They even went nosing about in the ladies' retiring-rooms, and at last found an old colored woman who had been a waitress for years, and whom they also kicked out into the street to make room for an ex-Confederate's widow. They have, therefore, established the fact that the only test for office-holding in the House is a proof that the candidate was either an active participant in the war to break up the Union or a sympathizer with secession. The boys in blue go to the rear; the Rebels come to the front. This is just the condition of things that THE TRIBUNE predicted would take place as soon as the House was organized, and this is only the beginning of the end. The South is moving upon the Treasury, and, as Mr. LAMAR has been given the control of the Democratic votes, the Northern doughfaces dare not stand in the way of the ex-Rebels. Shoals of bills are already pouring in, the majority of them from the South, and nearly every one of them involving a claim or an appropriation to recompense Confederates for their loss and trouble in resisting the Union army. On Tuesday, 233 bills were introduced, the majority of which were to enable ex-Rebels to get their hands into the Treasury and remunerate themselves for losses incurred in the War of the Rebellion. And this is but the beginning of the end, only the few first drops before the shower, the advance guard of the grand Bourbon raid upon the Treasury, which has been made possible by the dirt-eating and doughfaceism of the Northern Democracy. Of these Northern Democrats, at least sixty are holding their seats in the House—five or six from this State alone—by virtue of Republican votes (who foolishly thought the leopard could change his spots), and this is the manner in which they are paying back for the political advantages they have secured. We hope that the Republicans who helped elect them are satisfied with their success in helping to throw the control of the House of Representatives into the hands of ex-Rebels and to give Confederates precedence over Union soldiers.

THE ROUT OF THE LOBBY.

The House of Representatives on Wednesday passed Mr. HOLMAN's resolution providing that "No subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted to associations or corporations engaged, or proposing to engage, in public or private enterprises," by the very emphatic vote of 223 to 33. Of these 33 negative votes, 25 were Democratic and 8 Republican, and a number of Democrats dodged; also of the 33 votes, 27 were from the South. If the House will but abide by the decision it has expressed in this resolution, and not yield to the blandishments and inducements of the lobby upon the very first pressure, it will deserve to have a large white mark set down to its credit, and the tax-ridden people of this country will breathe more freely, as if relieved of an incubus. It was the only action that could save this Congress. If the subsidy sluice-gates had been once opened, the volume of corruption would have swept everything before it. The schemes of the lobby which have already accumulated in Washington, and the thousands of others which would have been encouraged to swell the torrent by the passage of the first subsidy, would have swamped the Government and left it hopelessly insolvent. To carry out these schemes would have doubled the taxes. The most of these schemes have originated in the South, in the shape of appropriations of every possible description, but it is idle to suppose that one section of the country would stand by and see another section putting in its subsidy jobs, and obtaining aid and comfort, without setting a counter current at work and fairly flooding the House with railroads to build, rivers to improve, and canals to repair. It would not be a one-handed grab, but a universal one—as the orators would say, "from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and from Maine to California." These subsidy jobs would have involved thousands of millions of dollars, and, as there is not a dollar in the Treasury, the only way this enormous expense could be met would be by heaping up taxes and mortgaging the future. If this determination of the House not to vote for subsidies, but to limit the expenditure of money to such amounts as are actually demanded by the public service, is carried out in good faith and is applied with exact impartiality to every section of the country, it will be the most hopeful sign for national economy that the country has yet had. It will stop one of the largest leaks in the Public Treasury. It will give the people encouragement that their taxes are not to be increased for the purposes of subsidizing private schemes. It will choke off the swarm of hungry and greedy speculators, adventurers, and jobbers flocking to Washington to grab money out of the Public Treasury. It will leave the subsidy lobbies out in the cold, and compel them to look for employment in other directions. It will end the TOM SCOTT Texas Pacific and other roads projected across the arid wastes of the Southwest for purposes of personal aggrandizement alone, and which can never be of any public utility or benefit. It will extinguish the proposed construction of canals, locks, and dams in numerous localities where canals, locks, and dams are of no more use than a fleet of ocean-going steamers. It will administer a severe blow to the proposed general inter-State system of improving rivers with not water enough in them to float a dug-out. For thus squelching the lobbies and the subsidizers the House deserves the thanks of the country; if it shall abide by its resolution, it will earn its lasting gratitude. Meanwhile, we commend the action of the House to the St. Louis newspapers, which have taken pains in discussing the Southern Pacific jobs to intimate to THE TRIBUNE that they would worry it yet before they got through with it. We trust the St. Louis newspapers are not worried by the passage of the HOLMAN resolution.

THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

The large number of influential gentlemen attracted from all sections of the country to take part in the fourth session of the American Board of Transportation is a fitting response to the wide public interest taken in the questions for which this Board has been especially organized to consider. There is probably no other way than that of individual association and agitation in which the railroad problem can be met under our form of government. The only danger attendant upon this plan is that the Association will rather lean upon Government interference in one form or another than look to its own resources and influence. This tendency cropped out at the first day's session in the report of the Railroad Committee. The recommendations of this Committee relative to State legislation are, in a certain measure, valuable, and almost entirely harmless, but the general conclusion reached by the Committee is fallacious. The report says:

> In conclusion, your Committee respectfully submit that the remedies for the defects and abuses in our present system of transportation must comprise the construction, by the National Government, or by national aid, and with national control which will give results equivalent thereto, of a national iron highway for the movement of freight between the grain-growing sections of the West and the Atlantic seaboard; and, as auxiliary thereto, existing water-lines should be improved and such additional ones constructed as promise the best results for the amount of capital invested.
>
> Your Committee respectfully recommend that this Convention present a memorial to Congress, asking that a joint committee of both Houses of Congress be appointed to consider and report at the next session of Congress upon the advisability of establishing another Executive Department of the National Government, to be called the Department of Internal Commerce, which shall be specially charged with all matters relating to the internal commerce of the United States.

If the Board should adopt this recommendation, it would fail to take any higher position or develop any more usefulness than the various local and national associations of Grangers, which have agitated the problem for several years past, and thus far have only succeeded in making confusion worse confounded. The proposition is simply that the United States Government shall adopt the Belgian system of Government ownership of part of the railroads. This question has been discussed at length by the leading press of the country, and it is only necessary to say that the Committee lamentably failed to meet the objections which have been presented in its own report for the purpose of answering them. Due allowance must be made for the enormous difference between our form of government and of civil service and that prevailing in Europe where the partial State ownership of railroads has been found to work to the advantage of the public. We do not share in the apprehension of danger from centralization to the extent of making it an argument against the trial of this expediency, but prefer to confine ourselves to the practical objection that, under our system of loose, disjointed, and partisan-spoils system of civil service, no Government railroad can be so managed to give the relief sought without creating uncomfortable deficiency bills and rapidly degenerating into profligate corruption. There is nothing in the past experience of Governmental interest in business enterprises which warrants the belief that the road would be so economically constructed or honestly operated as to reduce rates of transportation without putting on the Government a deficiency so large that the people would be fully as badly off as they are now as regards actual cost, and worse off by the increased patronage and corruption of our party politics. The construction of a Government railroad, such as the Railroad Committee have suggested, would not only open up a wider field for plunder than did the subsidies to the Union and Central Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies, but it would tend to a vaster system of lobbying, and log-rolling, and trading, and scheming for the construction of other roads, than has ever before prevailed in this country. All this would be at the expense of the people. The money saved in reduced railroad rates, if the Government should put them down on its own lines, would be swamped in the increased appropriations to pay for this new means for sapping the Government resources.

The recommendations of the Railroad Committee relative to State legislation are not so wild and impracticable, though many of them have been tried without any marked improvement in the relations between the railroads and the people. They include the establishment of State Boards of Railway Commissioners, organized on the same system as the Massachusetts Board; a uniform system of keeping railroad accounts; the prohibition of stock inflation; laws forbidding railroad officials to be interested in mining companies, fast freight lines, and other schemes organized to absorb railroad profits; withholding from railroads the right of acquiring and owning land which is not used for railroad purposes; the abolition of the pass system, etc. These are reforms which would be highly desirable, and their enforcement by legislation is only open to the objections that such laws may be easily evaded, as they have been when tried, and that this kind of legislation is too apt to overreach itself and defeat its own purpose.

THE FARWELL BILL AGAIN.

In an interview published on another page, Mr. C. B. FARWELL explains his Specie-Resumption bill introduced into the House last Tuesday, and tries to show that the moderate disapproval of it which we expressed yesterday was unjust. When he speaks of retiring $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 of greenbacks per month, he travels outside of his bill. His bill provides for the monthly retirement of $1,000,000; no more, no less. No doubt, if we, like France, should adopt the heroic plan of canceling about $6,000,000 of our dishonored paper every month, and then accumulate $250,000,000 of coin in the Treasury, we should, like France, speedily bring the rest to par. But Mr. FARWELL proposes nothing like this. He displays his own plan in a much more unfavorable light than we did, by avowing that it will necessarily prevent resumption at the time (Jan. 1, 1879) which Congress fixed for the day of resumption. His own estimate of the probable date of resumption is *five* years hence, when his bill, if passed, would have insured the withdrawal of only five-twelfths, or $60,000,000, leaving $360,000,000 of "promises to pay" still dishonored. What shadow of reason is there for thinking that the retirement of one dollar in every seven will bring the other six to par? As long as the maker of a note refuses to redeem it, and there is no indorser who will, the holder can get it cashed only by going to a broker, who will infallibly shave it at as heavy discount as possible. As long, then, as the Government of the United States refuses to redeem its promises to pay on demand, they will not reach par, for there will be a constant demand, on the part of importers, travelers, and others, for gold in exchange for them; this gold will be given only by brokers; the brokers will only give it if they can make a profit thereby, or, in other words, they will only redeem the notes at a shave; the amount of gold they give will necessarily fix the purchasing-power of the greenbacks everywhere; and therefore the latter cannot reach par. Suppose the great mercantile house to which Mr. FARWELL belongs wishes to buy $500,000 worth of silk from a manufacturer at Lyons, France. It must remit gold or gold-drafts therefor. How can it do so? Plainly, only by selling greenbacks to a broker or a bank and buying gold-drafts therewith. Now, the bank will not sell these gold-drafts for greenbacks, dollar for dollar, because it would lose money by doing so. It will take the dishonored notes of the Government at some rate between 80 and 95, paying the same amount of gold for them that the New York Brokers' Exchange pay on the same day. This method of fixing the value of the greenback will prevail to the day when the nation honors its promises to pay, either by funding or cashing them on their presentation.

TAXATION IN ILLINOIS AND NEW YORK.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* keeps at the head of its editorial columns the following disheartening contrast between the growth of population and the increase of taxation in that State:

State tax levy in 1875	$15,727,482
State tax levy in 1860	4,376,164
Increase	$11,351,318
Population in 1875	4,916,604
Population in 1860	3,880,735
Increase in taxation	260 per cent
Increase in population	28 per cent

A similar comparison for the State of Illinois, which we are enabled to give through the courtesy of State-Auditor LIPPINCOTT, is much to the advantage of our Commonwealth. It is as follows:

State tax levy in 1875	$3,256,620
State tax levy in 1860	2,523,536
Increase	$ 733,084
Population in 1875	3,039,891
Population in 1860	1,711,951
Increase	1,327,940
Increase in taxation	29 per cent
Increase in population	77½ per cent

While the taxation of New York State has increased 260 per cent, that of Illinois has increased only 29 per cent, and the population of the latter has grown 77½ per cent, while New York has increased but 28 per cent. New York has outstripped us in tax-eaters; Illinois is ahead in tax-payers. New York City has a municipal debt of $157,878,391. Chicago, with a third of the population of New York, has a debt of $16,773,229. We must not congratulate ourselves prematurely. New York City has built its Court-House; Chicago is laying the foundation for one. The Chicago Ring is as greedy as that of New York, and must be better watched if Chicago is to retain its present advantage of light taxation.

Mr. FARWELL, who returned from Washington yesterday, has favored THE TRIBUNE with his views on the Specie-Resumption bill in the House, on which we comment in another article, and also relative to the contradictions called out by his Washington statement relative to Solicitor WILSON, of the Treasury Department. Concerning the apparent issue of varacity between Messrs. FARWELL and LOGAN, Mr. FARWELL explains that he did not refer to any *recent* effort on the part of Mr. LOGAN to have BLUFORD WILSON removed, but to an interview which Messrs. LOGAN and FARWELL had with the President in 1871, or shortly after the former's election to the United States Senate, and while Mr. WILSON was still District-Attorney of Southern Illinois. This was Mr. FARWELL's statement, and if it had been so represented to Mr. LOGAN, it would probably not have been denied. We still think, however, that Mr. FARWELL will discover that Mr. WILSON is not acting with any personal motive in the whisky prosecutions, but simply doing his duty.

The public will learn with regret that Mr. GEORGE S. BANGS, the efficient Superintendent of the United States Postal Railway Service, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Jan. 1, 1876. Mr. BANGS has for a long time contemplated this step, and only waited the accomplishment of the fast mail service before taking it. This having been successfully inaugurated, he now retires to engage in private and more lucrative business. During his term of office he has served the Government and the public faithfully and efficiently, and inaugurated important reforms for the public benefit. The meagre salary of the position, however, is no recompense either for labor or faithfulness. While the public will not blame him for entering upon some other business in which he can make something more than his board, it will at the same time regret to lose the services of such a faithful and intelligent official.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee there is a growing competition for the honor of obtaining the location of the National Convention. We had thought the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the Conventions of both parties had become a permanent arrangement, only to be changed by such extraordinary events as the Exceeding Warmth of October, 1871. There is little doubt, however, that these Conventions will gravitate in this direction.

An anonymous pamphlet, prepared by some lawyer, very severely assailing the professional character and personal integrity of Mr. H. B. HURD, candidate for the Supreme Court, is in circulation. It is being sent, we are informed, to all the lawyers in the city and perhaps in the district, and also to hundreds of business men and prominent citizens. If the writer thereof believes his charges to be true, he ought to have signed his name to it. People do not give much credence to anonymous charges made against candidates on the eve of an election. We can hardly believe that Judge DICKEY, or any friend of his, with his knowledge and consent, would make an attack on his opponent of this character. If he is any party to this pamphlet, it should cost him the vote of every honorable man. If the charges contained in the pamphlet are true, the Campaign Committee should withdraw Mr. HURD's name.

REPUDIATION OF STATE DEBTS.

The recent discussion of the repudiation of State debts, and the "scaling" thereof, which is repudiation under another name, is attracting a good deal of attention, and has suggested to an ingenious correspondent the following inquiry, which contains just enough of suggestive justice to be calculated to mislead. The nature of the question will be best understood from a reading of the communication entire:

> *To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*
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> CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Referring to the practical repudiation of her debt by the State of Tennessee, about which you have a brief editorial to-day, I desire to ask a question. Supposing a State owes a considerable debt to citizens of a foreign country, which she directly, or at least practically, repudiates,—as seems to be the present position of Tennessee,—and, supposing further, that there being no tribunal or other means through which the creditors could obtain or enforce payment of the debt in a peaceful way, query: Would not the Government of the country of which those creditors were citizens, and as acting on their behalf, be justified in compelling payment, even though it should be by means of an armed invasion of the dishonest State? And would the Government of the United States be morally entitled to interfere, unless upon assumption of the debt? I think this question is an interesting one, and worthy of a full answer. I never heard of the idea being broached before. Respectfully, THOMAS COURTENEY.

Without intending to palliate State repudiation in any form, which is at once a crime and a national disgrace, it must be remembered that foreign Governments have no direct communication with our State Governments, and any grievances they may have against any one of the United States must be redressed through the regular diplomatic channels with the National Government. The declaration of war is a matter which each nation must determine for itself; and, if any foreign nation should choose to demand of the United States Government that it pay the debt of any State that has repudiated its obligations or go to war in case of a refusal, there is no question but the United States would fight first, and determine the justice of the case afterwards. The status of American States is very well known abroad. They are a sort of public corporation, so far as assets and liabilities are concerned. There is no more reason why the National Government should become a guarantor of their debts, either in fact or principle, than for the debts of cities, counties, towns or villages, or individuals. It would be a most dangerous and costly precedent if the United States should ever assume a responsibility for State debts, leaving to the States a full power to contract these debts. It would be very much as though a man of wealth and good credit should pick out thirty-seven young men of dissolute propensities, tell them to contract debts to their hearts' content, and announce to the world that he would pay these debts if the contracting parties should fail to do so. This plan would be about the very worst that could be adopted to check the growth of local indebtedness in this country. Meanwhile it is probable that foreign Governments will encourage capitalists to protect themselves by the usual means known to commerce, instead of resorting to war; and it is to be hoped that neither State Governments, nor municipal Governments, nor corporations will do anything to bring the American credit into disrepute abroad. Those who do will be the greatest sufferers from their bad faith, though the entire American people must share the disgrace and the penalty of financial discredit to some extent. However disagreeable this may be, it does not justify in the remotest degree any action by which the General Government may be regarded as a guarantor of any debts except its own.

As often as a heavy bank-robbery occurs, and the detectives, as is their wont, for a big reward despoil the thieves of a share of the booty and return some portion thereof to the bank, letting the thieves go with the remainder, there is a vast outpouring of public indignation. And that is all that comes of it. The detectives pocket the reward offered by the bank and that which they appropriated to themselves out of the share of plunder awarded the thieves as the reward for their enterprise, and to stimulate them to repetition of the like enterprising performance at the earliest opportunity. This partnership of detectives with thieves multiplies crime at an alarming rate; but is it worse than that sort of partnership between the biggest thieves and lawyers illustrated in TWEED's case? Of TWEED's "swag," nearly three-quarters of a million was pocketed by the lawyers, and probably but for his untimely "abduction" they would have despoiled him of the remainder of it. In return they defended his case by ingenious pettifogging tactics to prevent his being put upon his defense before a jury, and throughout the prolonged litigation not once presented a defense upon the merits. The defense throughout was a confession that there was no defense upon the merits, and necessarily implies knowledge on the part of TWEED's lawyers of his guilt. Perhaps lawyers have a right thus to defend big thieves, not by making a defense upon the merits, but by resort to all questionable chicanery to prevent the thieves being brought to trial at all for their thievery; and perhaps it is proper for the lawyers to reward themselves for their labors in that behalf by pocketing the thieves' plunder. But, if that be granted, then must it not be also granted that lawyers are licensed to be receivers of stolen goods, and thieves' accomplices after the fact?

The Millennium must be rapidly drawing nigh, for the 3,500,000 people in London lived twenty-four hours, Nov. 22, without being caught in a single crime. As morality nowadays consists mainly in not being caught, this is a gratifying sign of progress. The Lord-Mayor of London sat in state on the morning of Nov. 23, and not a single criminal appeared. He expressed his joy thereat, and his chief clerk reminded him that "in accordance with time-honored custom" such an occurrence was to be celebrated by the presentation of a pair of white-kid gloves to the clerk. Every "time-honored custom" in England has a gratuity connected with it. This is so true that "custom" and "sixpence" become nearly synonymous terms to the mind of the American tourist in England. And as custom is the basis of all common law, this probably explains why British attorneys exact so many fees.

The recent fatal explosion of dynamite at Bremerhaven has provoked a good deal of curious comment in various quarters. Dynamite has hitherto been considered a non-explosive. It is a composition of nitro-glycerine and porous earth, put in that shape expressly to prevent accident. Its explosive qualities are only developed when it is ignited under pressure. The conditions necessary to an explosion of dynamite do not seem to have been present at Bremerhaven; and there is still a mystery about the disaster, which remains to be solved. The supposition of one paper that the dynamite in this case was under a pile of luggage, and so subjected to the required pressure, is manifestly insufficient. So also is the theory that careless handling was the sole cause of the explosion. A more reasonable explanation is that the material was not dynamite at all, but a more dangerous explosive, perhaps a mixture of nitro-glycerine with earth not adapted to absorb it.

The St. Louis press is copying with much complacency an article from the Starkville (Miss.) *Times*, in which, "simply ciphering out a plain sum in arithmetic," that paper makes out that St. Louis, in the year 2000, will be the largest city in the world, having a population of 8,000,000! To get at this result, the *Times* estimates the present population of St. Louis at "over half a million,"—an increase of 66⅔ per cent since 1870,—and concludes from this that she will at least double her population every third of a century; and, by this rate of increase,—which it declares "much under the mark,"—the neat little aggregate of 8,000,000 is reached in the time specified. The Mississippi paper is altogether too modest in its calculations. Why should it restrict them to the petty period of 125 years? Let us go a little further, and "see how the old thing works." Starting with 8,000,000 in the year 2000, and proceeding on the same scale of multiplication, St. Louis will have, in the year 2100, 64,000,000 people; in the year 2200, 512,000,000; and in the year 2300,—only 425 years from now,—4,096,000,000, or over three times the population of the entire world! Assuming that the earth will have a future existence equal in duration to the past life assigned to it by the popular chronology, St. Louis will have, in the year 8000, when GABRIEL shall play his trump, a population of——but no, the subject, like space and eternity, is too vast for the human intellect to grasp; and, besides, our columns are too crowded with Whisky-Ring news, and other matters of immediate consequence, to permit us to surrender the room requisite for the presentation of even an inconsiderable fraction of "the demnition total."

The Congress of the United States and the Common Council of New York City are both wrestling with the hotel bills of his Majesty KALAKAUA, King of the Sandwich Islands. The bill owed by the nation has just been presented and will probably be paid as soon as the cumbrous machinery of appropriating, auditing, etc., can be brought to bear upon it. The bill against the City of New York was presented, on the contrary, some months ago and has since been referred and re-referred, much to the disgust of the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel, where KALAKAUA and his suite stopped during their stay in the metropolis. The bill amounts to many thousands of dollars. Liquors and cigars alone are charged at $6,285!—a sum that ought to have supplied KALAKAUA with a champagne bath every morning and enough brandy to keep him and his suite pretty steadily drunk from daylight to darkness and through the darkness beside. As another of the items is $600 for one spoiled carpet, the probability is that the suite got drunk if the King did not. The only original "pure-Havana" 5-cent cigar, the introduction of which has so greatly decreased the costs of living, was not known at the time of the royal visit, so that the Windsor was obliged to supply the dusky potentate with cabbage-leaves at the rate of about 75 cents per roll. On the whole, the bill seems to show that the Sandwich Islander has an enormous power of consuming liquor (perhaps the New York bummers helped him), and prefers to smoke three cigars at once. No wonder the saloon-keepers of Honolulu form the moneyed aristocracy of the Kingdom.

The nomination of ex-Senator HENDERSON for the Presidency by the German paper in St. Louis of which CARL SCHURZ is part owner would have some significance if it could be shown that the latter at all approved the idea. There is no evidence to this effect. Mr. SCHURZ has no control over the *Westliche Post* except through the indirect influence which he may choose to exercise upon the responsible editor. In an interview recently published, Mr. SCHURZ said that he had remonstrated with the editor of the *Post* against any attempt to implicate President GRANT in the whisky frauds. The language used in this interview, and the fact that Mr. SCHURZ has taken up his residence in New York, show that he cannot be held personally accountable for anything the editor of the *Post* may choose to say. As to the nomination of HENDERSON, whether SCHURZ approved it or not, it is simply preposterous. The only importance that has attached to HENDERSON since his retirement from public life has arisen from an undignified and unjust assault upon the Chief Magistrate of the nation. We have yet to learn that enmity towards President GRANT is a sufficient qualification for the Presidency, or that one who shows himself incapable of treating the office as well as the man who holds it with respect is for that very reason the best fitted to direct the Executive Department of the United States Government.

Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI has published a letter from a friend of his at Rome, which contains a curious story about the death of SHELLEY. An old sailor, it is said, has just died at Spezia, who confessed on his death-bed that he was one of the crew of a bark which ran down the boat containing SHELLEY and his friend WILLIAMS. The Italians thought BYRON was on board. He had the dangerous reputation of always keeping his pockets stuffed with money. They expected to board the boat, kill BYRON, and share the spoils. An accidental collision sent poor SHELLEY to the bottom. A month afterwards the body of the drowned poet was washed ashore and burned on a funeral-pyre built by the brother-poet whose reputed wealth, according to this story, was the innocent cause of SHELLEY's death. The tale of the ancient mariner does not seem much more credible than the more famous one told by COLERIDGE. It is fishy, as befits something concerned with the sea. It is told by one of the marines and might well be told to the marines.

Mr. RICHARD SMITH, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, has been spending a fortnight at Washington. While there he placed his legs under the President's mahogany about dinner-time, and on his return home makes public the following "inspired" remarks, in double-leaded type, concerning the Third Term:

> It is stated on good authority that President GRANT is not a candidate for re-election, and would not, under any circumstances, accept a nomination. He does not care to say so formally for reasons that the public will appreciate when they recollect how persistently he has been charged with seeking a third term, but as he is not in the field, and the tongue of slander should now be silent, Gen. GRANT, upon the termination of his present term of office, will retire to private life, and he will be all the more respected by his countrymen for having set at rest this third-term question. The President, the Republican party, and the country are to be congratulated upon the decision that has been reached.

> Developments of surpassing richness in regard to the Chicago segment of the Whisky Ring are promised in a few days. Gen. FARNSWORTH is reported as saying that these developments will make JOHN LOGAN a great deal sicker than he was in his recent attack of rheumatism of the brain.—*Washington (Dec. 14) Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

That is what the Cincinnati concern says. Now here is what Secretary BRISTOW and Gen. FARNSWORTH declare in regard thereto:

> *Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*
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> WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15.—The attention of the Secretary of the Treasury was called this evening to the recent publications in the West in which the name of Senator LOGAN was connected with the Whisky Ring. Secretary BRISTOW said: "You can say that there is no evidence, and never has been, which in any way implicates LOGAN in the Whisky Ring, and I don't believe there will be."
>
> Gen. FARNSWORTH says that he has not come here to make any exposure of whisky operations, and that he knows nothing whatever about them to expose. He says he knows nothing whatever about the whisky operations in Chicago or anywhere else.

A mercantile-agency firm in Toronto has been sued for damages by a leather-dealer of that city. The alleged damages accrued from a sale of stock on a certificate of solvency furnished in the ordinary course of business by the agency. The jury returned a verdict for the full amount of the loss, $500. The leather-dealer is a Mr. McLEAN. He applied to the agency of DUN, WIMAN & Co. for information respecting the financial standing of a shoe-merchant who has ere but two blocks distant from his own. The defendants in their plea asserted that the information they furnished was true to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the plaintiff did not exercise reasonable diligence on his own behalf; and that the solvency of the absconding creditor must have been considered good or the plaintiff would have received information to the contrary from other sources. The jury ignored the arguments of the defense, and, as already stated, found for the plaintiff the full amount claimed. The precedent is important and valuable.

LAMAR's principal competitor for the Senatorship from Mississippi is Col. MCARDLE, late fire-eating editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, and originator of the White-Line movement.

PERSONAL.

Susan B. Anthony is in Iowa recruiting troops for a woman-suffrage campaign.

Mr. Paul Selby, the veteran editor of the Springfield *Journal*, made a visit to our sanctum yesterday.

If Mr. Longfellow declines to be Centennial orator, the New York *Graphic* will nominate Joaquin Miller to the vacancy.

Keely hopes to have his motor ready to split ships in two and drive engines between Philadelphia and New York on a pint of water in about three months.

Prof. Seelye, of England, has indefinitely postponed the completion of his proposed sequel to "Ecce Homo," and has devoted himself to a life of the Prussian statesman, Von Stein.

Mr. Emerson's new volume of essays was announced for publication by Osgood & Co., in Boston, last Wednesday. The volume contains eleven essays and addresses, appears without preface, notes, or poetical tags, and contains 314 pages.

The Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in Hartford, Conn., has passed a vote of confidence in its pastor by an overwhelming majority. There are scandalous reports about him, and, strange to say, the vote of confidence has not put an end to them.

Mr. Joseph H. Richards, a brother-in-law of Theodore Tilton, has arranged to begin the publication of a monthly periodical in the form of the *Nation* next January. It will be called the *American Age*, and will be largely devoted to the discussion of the Bible and school question.

Worthy Putnam, of Berrien Springs, Mich., proposes to make a collection of specimen copies of all the newspapers in the United States, to be exhibited at the National Centennial, and, meanwhile, to be deposited with the Treasurer of Berrien County, subject to the orders of the Associated Press.

The Harpers have printed nearly 80,000 copies of Will Carleton's two books in about two years. The last number of *Harper's Weekly* contains a statement to this effect, and in connection with it a complimentary reference to the book-selling firm of Jansen, McClurg & Co., through which one-sixth of the edition was disposed of.

Mrs. Margaret Astor Chanler, a granddaughter of William B. Astor, died in New York Monday morning. She attended the funeral of her grandfather apparently in perfect health. Mrs. Chanler inherited $5,000,000 from Mr. Astor, in addition to the large property that she received from her mother's estate. She was 37 years old, and had ten children, the eldest of whom is only 13 years old.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association in Cincinnati has formally adopted a preamble and resolutions requesting the Christian men connected with the Queen City Club to reconsider their relation to it in the light of Christian duty and responsibility. A more decided and radical resolution was offered some weeks ago, but a substitute embodying the views given above was finally adopted.

Edward S. Stokes, since his imprisonment, has lost his father and one brother by death. It is said that they were brought to the grave by anxiety and mortification caused by the trial of the son and brother. Stokes belonged to an excellent family. He will come out of prison to find his father and brother dead and his wife divorced. It cannot be said that his punishment for murder is light.

Dr. Hugh Miller Thompson has been solicited by Christ Church Parish in New York to reconsider his determination to become pastor of Trinity Church in New Orleans. In reply, he says the ultimate decision must rest with Bishop Potter; but he feels that a large field of usefulness is open to him in New Orleans, and he desires to occupy it. The salary offered to him is $2,000 less than that which he is now receiving.

Among the callers upon Charles Bradlaugh during his confinement at St. Luke's Hospital, writes a New York correspondent, was Dr. Muhlenberg, the venerable founder of St. Luke's, who dedicated it to the memory of a deceased lady whom he loved, and who is so widely known as the author of the beautiful hymn, "I Would Not Live Alway." It was rather odd to think of the great secularist as being under the roof of one of the most strictly evangelical of institutions, and receiving fatherly comfort and sympathy from the pious old man who makes his home with this, his child.

Gen. F. H. Smith has sent to the Southern Historical Society an autograph letter of the late Gen. George H. Thomas, written Jan 18, 1861, in which he makes inquiries with a view of applying for a position in the Virginia Military Institute, on the ground that "from present appearances I fear it will soon be necessary for me to be looking up some means of support." Gen. Smith states that this letter was followed by a correspondence, in which Maj. Thomas sought a position in Virginia and said that he had made up his mind "never to draw his sword against a State struggling for its constitutional rights." Gov. Letcher finally appointed him Chief of Ordnance of Virginia, but before the commission reached him he accepted a place as Brigadier-General in the United States army.

There is a possibility that Max Muller will come to America and meet his old antagonist, Prof. Whitney, on American soil. Since the resignation by Prof. Muller of his Oxford Professorship, it has been widely rumored and believed that he is about to accept a chair in the new Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. His fight with Prof. Whitney, and especially the acrimonious spirit which he manifests in carrying it on, can hardly have recommended him to President Gilman. The controversy between Whitney and Muller began with the latter propounding that language was a physical science and the former maintaining that it was an historical science. Questions of personal courtesy, decency, etc., have been involved in the discussion, and in dealing with these at least Prof. Whitney has shown the superior spirit.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—T. W. Rosser, Minneapolis; C. F. Putnam, U. S. N.; C. V. Hickok, Springfield; J. J. Hill, St. Paul; J. B. Chaffer, Denver; Edward Bandes, England; H. S. Roberts, Detroit; G. W. Davies, London, Eng.; J. H. Meach, Buffalo; F. B. Salmon, Little Rock; W. H. Williams, New York; F. M. Gilpin, Philadelphia; Dr. C. A. Bacon, New York; J. M. Dresser, Lafayette, Ind.... *Tremont House*—Thomas L. Rosser, Minnesota; H. Walters and bride, Louisville; W. W. Campbell and F. D. Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland; the Hon. E. G. Holden, Secretary of State for Michigan; Col. N. F. Hale, Kansas; J. Walker, New York; James Ludington, Milwaukee; E. W. McClelland, Indiana; Ralph Plumb, Streator; W. H. Greene, Keokuk; Dr. L. H. Nadeau, Montreal; F. W. Robertson, Waterloo, Ia.; C. H. Wright, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Winona, Minn.... *Sherman House*—The Hon. A. M. Herrington, Geneva, Ill.; Dr. George S. Miller, Omaha; the Hon. W. S. Brooks, Joliet; J. L. Richardson, Omaha; Col. H. H. Richards, New York; A. F. Gay, Michigan; the Hon. E. G. Morgan, Ohio; the Hon. D. T. Leahey, New York; S. B. Gault, St. Paul; J. E. Spencer, Lincoln, Neb.; the Rev. J. W. Hinds, Augusta, Me.; Col. E. Pierce, Dayton; E. C. Newberry, Northampton, Mass.... *Grand Pacific*—H. D. Dement, Dixon; L. S. Moore, Detroit; A. R. Flint, Detroit; Lyman Elmore, Brooklyn; D. L. Pickering, Marshalltown, Ia.; J. B. Moody, New York; N. F. Lund, Madison; S. W. Butler, Sandusky; A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard; the Hon. Peter White, Marquette; E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; O. P. Smith, Pittsburg; Maj. C. S. Landon, Georgia; J. S. Pierce, New York; N. S. Ray, Lebanon, Ky.; R. Nelson, Ishpeming.... *Gardner House*—T. B. Fargo and J. C. Goodhue, Detroit; J. R. Cullimore and W. B. Baker, P. F. C. Co.; A. Blake and wife and the Misses Blake, New Haven; W. W. Thacher, Cairo; D. S. Canfield, Philadelphia; L. H. Bliss and wife, [illegible], Pa.

FOREIGN.

Additional Details of the Dynamite Horror at Bremerhaven.

One Hundred and Forty Killed and Injured by the Explosion.

Death of the Incendiary Thompson—His Ante-Mortem Statement.

Over One Hundred Persons Killed by a Belgian Mine Explosion.

List of Senators Elected by the French Assembly Yesterday.

Account of the Recent Destructive Floods in England.

THE DYNAMITE HORROR.

THOMAS' STORY.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—According to Bremen dispatches, Thomas, the passenger on the Mosel and the owner of the case of dynamite which caused the terrible disaster at Bremerhaven, has confessed his guilt, saying that he had accomplices at New York. The motive for this diabolical scheme appears to have been to procure an exaggerated and fictitious insurance, and to share afterward with the others. Thomas is quite conscious, and answers all questions, but the bullets have not yet been extracted from his head. From what is known, the barrel prepared for this shameful work was made strongly by a Bremen cooper, and partitioned, one part containing the dynamite, and the other the apparatus for exploding it. He intended to place his hellish machine on the Deutschland, but it was not ready in time.

The *Weser Zeitung* adds: "In sober words we communicate with certainty that the number of victims killed and wounded amounts to 140. William K. Thomas is the man's full name, and since his attempt at suicide he has made a full confession. He was born in New York, married a New Orleans lady, and has four children, the youngest a baby. He lived in Virginia during the late War, and engaged in the business of blockade-running, whereby he grew rich. Since 1866 he has resided here and at Leipsic, and last at Strehlen, near Dresden. He appears to have lost his money and became embarrassed. He was twice in America during the past summer. The last time he went without the knowledge of his family, and when he returned he wrote to his banker here that he had made arrangements enabling him to pay his debts in December. He was highly esteemed by people in Germany. His house has been searched, but nothing was found connected with the disaster."

Thomas has attempted suicide again by tearing the dressings from his wounds.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—There is no change to-day in the condition of Thomas. He has fully confessed, and revealed the names of his accomplices, but the authorities will not make known further particulars.

DEATH OF THE INCENDIARY.

BREMEN, Dec. 16.—Thomas died to-day from the effects of injuries inflicted by himself. He stated that his true name was William King Thompson, and that he was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y. His age is believed to be about 35 years. He confessed that he was once Captain of the vessel Old Dominion, and that he changed his name to avoid being prosecuted for running the blockade during the civil war in America; that he bought the explosive material in the United States, and had it forwarded to his address; and that the clock-work attachment was manufactured in Germany, and was set to explode the charge in eight days.

THE MAKER OF THE MACHINE.

MAGDEBURG, Dec. 16.—It is stated here that Thompson, alias Thomas, had his clockwork made by a mechanician named Fuchs, residing at Boynburg. The apparatus was constructed to run noiselessly for ten days, when it caused a lever to act and strike with a force of 30 pounds. Twenty similar machines have been ordered. The negotiations between Thompson and Fuchs have been carried on since 1873. When Fuchs visited Thompson in Leipsic he was told by the latter that the machines were required for a manufactory in the United States. Thompson has not revealed the names of his accomplices.

FRANCE.

ELECTIONS TO THE ACADEMY.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Jean Baptiste Dumas, Professor of Chemistry, and Jules Simon, statesman, were to-day elected members of the French Academy, to fill the chairs left vacant by the deaths of M. Guizot and Count Charles De Remusat.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Balloting for Senators continued in the Assembly to-day. The Right Centre withdrew from the struggle, and the Left alone presented a list of candidates. The following were elected: M. Berenger, Deputy for Drome, of the Left Centre; M. Magnin, Deputy for Cote d'Or; M. Jules Simon, Deputy for Marne; Gen. Billot, Deputy for Corrize; and Gen. Chareton, Deputy for Drome, all of the Left; MM. Casot, Picnat, Schoelcher, and Adam, Radicals, and M. Normandie, of Lavergnist faction.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—It is officially reported that the Admiralty has made arrangements for Capt. Allen Young to go to Smith's Sound next year to communicate with the Arctic expedition.

THE EXTRAORDINARY FLOODS.

New York Times, Dec. 11.

The brief telegraphic announcements that have been published from time to time of the recent inundations in England, convey no conception whatever of the terrible nature of the disaster which befell that country last month. Three weeks before, large tracts of land had been flooded, but the waters subsided, and the danger was thought to be over. Still, the indications of the barometer were unsettled, and toward the middle of the month a remarkable increase of pressure was observed, which, after continuing for several hours, suddenly ceased, and was followed almost immediately by a rapidly-increasing depression. In a few hours after this the wind was blowing a gale from the northwest, rain came down in torrents all over the country, and the tide, especially in the Thames and on the south and west coasts, rose to a height which is said to be unprecedented. At the East India Docks the water reached the depth of 29 feet 2 inches. For many miles above Gravesend the river overflowed its banks, and rushed into warehouses, wharves, and private dwellings, destroying property, tearing down the houses of many thousands of families, flooding the streets, and rendering all the usual means of getting about impossible. In the Wandsworth road alone, no less than 600 houses were inundated. In many of them there were 12 feet of water, and in Southampton, near the Nine Elms Goods Station, there were 8 feet of water in the parlors of the houses. Heavy walls 2 feet in thickness were in some instances carried away, and the number of residences under water on the south side of London can only be estimated by thousands, while large numbers are well nigh destroyed. It is a little remarkable that, although as early as 2 o'clock in the morning the water had risen sufficiently high to flood a large portion even of Thames street, on the north side of the river, and that it came on so silently and unexpectedly that the first intimation many of the poor had of it was when their furniture began to float about in their rooms, there does not appear to have been any sacrifice of life. In one street, inhabited by poor people, there was an increase to the population; and as evidence of the willingness of the working classes to aid each other, the neighbors collected at the house, even while the water was rising some feet in the first-floor rooms, lent all the assistance and comfort they could, and at once established a communication by means of boats with the outside world. Bulletins were issued describing the state of the "happy mother" for two or three days afterward.

The streets, necessarily, were passable only in boats. Temporary bridges were in some places constructed. Trades-people delivered their goods from punts or Thames wherries, and the postmen also had to charter similar conveyances in order to deliver letters. The small boys alone probably enjoyed the unaccustomed scene, and took advantage of the opportunity to sail extemporaneous yachts, or pick up a few pence in any of the multifarious ways that readily suggest themselves to a London street-boy.

But the destruction throughout the country was equally great. In all the midland counties the land was under water. In some instances only the tops of the trees could be seen. Bridges and cottages were carried away, farming operations were of course stopped, and a large area of crops was destroyed. Disasters to shipping were very numerous. Many of the coast fishermen have lost everything. In some places the shores seem to have been lifted bodily up by the waves and deposited by hundreds of tons far up on the beach. Within the space of half an hour, a considerable portion of the town of Hastings was completely wrecked. The strong sea-walls were washed away. Many houses were undermined, and will have to be destroyed. The sea made a clean breach over the parade, and as far as the market place. Lamp-posts and stout iron pillars were bent double, or carried away by the force of the water, and where the foundations of buildings were not injured, the windows were broken by the stones washed up from the sea and taken by the force of the gale far into the town. At Brighton some parts of the esplanade were covered, and the walls of the Aquarium suffered some injury.

CUBA.

FRENCH GRIEVANCES.

L'Avenir National (French Government organ).

Our press teems with accounts of the atrocities committed upon French citizens in Cuba. Said victims are become so very numerous of late that a unanimous pressure is being brought to bear upon the Versailles Cabinet to take strong measures to abate the evil, in concert with the Washington Cabinet. The American press has recounted not only the unjustifiable murder of Monsieur Reigondant, but those of a dozen more French subjects by Valmaseda's regulars, though no mention has been made of similar outrages committed in Porto Rico. A letter from St. Thomas, dated Oct. 29, to *Le XIXe Siecle*, cites the names of the Frenchmen who have been imprisoned arbitrarily and executed by the Spanish authorities. It is therefore evident that neither the lives nor the property of either Europeans or Americans are safe in the Spanish colonies. Both England and France are also as anxious as the United States to bring such a state of things to a close through their combined efforts. It is a matter in which every civilized country has a stake, because such conflicting situation affects all alike. The only source of comfort Spain is sure to have in the pressure brought to bear upon her will be afforded by Germany, which power is known to be negotiating for the acquisition of St. Thomas from Denmark, in exchange for Schleswig, conquered by that Power from the latter a few years since. This is confirmed by recent revelations from authoritative high quarters, and the presence of a strong naval force kept at that point by Bismarck for some time past, evidently studying the coveted naval station in the West Indies. The German frigate Victoria arrived thither on Nov. 29 to relieve her sister ship, the Augusta, ordered home. It is intimated in some quarters worthy of credit that said ambitious plans of Bismarck are likely to create complications, perhaps unlooked for, should President Grant institute a vigorous enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in solving both the Cuban question and forestalling Germany's prospects for the acquisition of territory in the New World.

GERMANY.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Reichstag to-day rejected new taxes, and increased the army estimates proposed by the Government.

EGYPT.

ENGLISH INTERVENTION.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A private telegram from Egypt states that, on demand of the British Government, the Egyptian men-of-war will be recalled from Zanzibar, and the expedition to Abyssinia will confine itself to exacting satisfaction, after which the troops are to return to Egypt.

BELGIUM.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 16.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in a coal-mine at Framieres, near Mons. A full force of men was at work at the time, and the loss of life is appalling. It is reported that 110 miners were killed. Eleven have been taken out injured. The accident was caused by fire-damp.

TURKEY.

A STORY FOR THE MARINES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—A London dispatch states that the *Times'* Berlin special says: "An agent of President Grant has arrived at Cettigne, offering to sell the Herzegovinians cannon on credit."

ITALY.

ANTIQUE TREASURES.

ROME, Nov. 26.—This evening's *Italienische Allgemeine Correspondenz* states that yesterday during the course of an excavation at Pompeii, made in the presence of M. Larochefoucault, a treasure of objects of gold and silver sufficient alone to form the glory of a museum were found. It consisted of a number of cups and plates of silver tazze, strigils, mirrors, vases, and molds for sweetmeats of the same metal, together with earrings of gold and a purse of gold tissue containing money.

MODENA.

The same paper affirms that the will of the defunct Duke of Modena declares the Holy See heir to his pretended rights over his ex-Ducal States.

CENTRAL ASIA.

KASHGAR.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—A letter from Tientsin in the St. Petersburg *Golos*, dated Sept. 16, states that the Chinese garrison at Khami destined to stay the aggression of the Kashgar troops are suffering dreadfully from famine. "If Yakub Bey profits by this opportunity," the letter proceeds to say, "a vast Empire will spring up between Russia and China, hostile to both, and supported by the Anglo-Indians, with a view to the utter destruction of the Celestial Monarchy and the checking of Russia."

THE ILI BASIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 30.—Tartar tribes in the upper valley of the Ili, apparently east of Huldja, are officially stated to have asked for the privilege of becoming Russians. The announcement of the request being probably tantamount to its fulfillment, the whole of the Ili Basin may henceforth be regarded as Russian territory.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 16.—For Friday, in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, and Upper Lakes, rising barometer, colder, northwest winds, with clear or clearing weather, with a severe norther in Texas, occasional snows on the Upper Lakes, and followed by stationary or falling barometer and southerly winds in Minnesota and Dakota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—A snow-storm set in at noon to-day, and from almost summer heat at noon the mercury has fallen to near zero.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	29.81	32	69	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	29.77	31	68	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.74	27	76	W., brisk	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.82	22	72	W., brisk	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.95	8	55	W., brisk	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.00	6	46	W., brisk	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 36. Minimum, 5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	30.02	25	S. E., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Bismarck	30.41	— 5	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Breck'r'dge	30.51	—12	N., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.25	30	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Duluth	30.25	— 7	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Denver	30.10	— 2	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.98	— 1	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Marquette	30.00	2	W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.38	15	N., brisk	.....	Clear.
La Crosse	30.22	— 3	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Omaha	30.37	2	N., brisk	.....	Clear.
Pembina	30.51	—21	N. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Gr'd Haven	29.78	16	N., brisk	.02	Snow.
Keokuk	30.23	6	N. W., brisk	.....	Clear.
Pike's Peak	29.89	10	N. W., high	.....	Clear.
Ft. Sully	30.49	4	Calm	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	30.44	—29	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.27	36	N., gentle	.....	Clear.

MOODY'S PHILADELPHIA MEETINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—There was a very large crowd at the depot to-day, the meeting being especially for backsliders. After the hymn, "Jesus, like a shepherd, lead us," the Rev. Dr. Newton read requests for prayer, a great many of which came from backsliders. Mr. Moody then began his discourse. He said a great many people who call themselves backsliders never were converts. He then read from Jeremiah, chap. 2, 50th verse: "What iniquity have your fathers found in me?" The speaker further quoted the 9th verse, where God says: "I will plead with you," and concluded with an appeal to those who had gone away from God to return. Mr. Sankey then sang "Ninety and Nine," and the services ended with a benediction. There was a large party of excursionists from Allentown present, who visited this city to attend the ministrations of the evangelists.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A NEW CONDUCTOR.

A few days ago a conductor on one of the railroads went to the Superintendent and said he thought he ought to be advanced, having served on the freight for several years. The Superintendent agreed with him, and told him that the change should be made the very next week. And it was made. The Superintendent, a day or two after, took a seat in the rear end of one of the coaches, to see how the new conductor would take to business, and pretty soon the official danced into the door, cap on his ear, sleeves pushed up, and a half-acre smile on his face.

"Get out your pasteboards!" he shouted. "I'm the high muncky muck that runs this train;" and then, turning right and left, he continued: "Right bowers this way—play lively—pass or order up—how's trumps with you?—slide your right into Chicago—hurry up there—trump the ace—what kind of a hand do you hold, old man?"

There was something novel and exhilarating in this style; but yet the Superintendent called the conductor up-stairs the next day, and told him that he was the best man in America to run a freight train, and that he should have to promote him backward. He was too talented for a passenger conductor.—*Exchange.*

RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—Nov. 17, Superintendent Riddle, of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, made the following proposition to the people of Marion County, for the extension of the road through that county:

> Your people to furnish a free right of way through your county, depot-grounds where required, and $25,000, to be paid, say $15,000 when the road is completed to Knoxville, and the balance when cars are running to the west line of your county,—giving us until the 1st of October, 1876, to build to Knoxville, and to Dec. 1, 1877, to complete to Carlisle; the subsidy to be forfeited if terms as to time are not complied with.

Nov. 29, he further proposed as follows:

> E. B. WOODRUFF, Esq.: I am now in receipt of sufficient information from our engineer to enable me to estimate the probable cost of a line, via Knoxville, to a connection with our Indianola branch; and I am prepared to agree definitely that our Company will construct their railroad to Knoxville, provided your citizens will aid the enterprise to the extent named in my communication to you dated Nov. 17. I should be glad to have a meeting with a Committee authorized to act for your citizens, at an early day, for the purpose of drawing up and executing a contract binding on both parties, and would suggest that such Committee visit Chicago for that purpose.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The stockholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad met yesterday to hear the report of the Committee appointed at the recent meeting to protect their interests. The report is long, and after a review of the condition of the road and the proceedings of the Directors, the Committee think that all the accounts and doings of the Company should be examined closely, and the facts reported to the stockholders, and if the charges against the Directors be true, that suits should be commenced to recover back such money as has been wrongfully taken from the Company, and to declare null and void all mortgages, as they have been wrongfully made upon the property; that the lease to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company should be canceled, and such damages obtained for a breach thereof as may be just and right under the circumstances.

SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 16.—Mrs. Jennie Locke has brought suit to recover $20,000 of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company, for the killing of her husband, who was a conductor on the train at the time of the horrible Thompson-Creek disaster, in August.

J. Tracy, Assignee of E. S. Edgar & Co., has commenced action against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, for $25,000 damages and penalty as overcharges on grain shipped over that road in this State to Burlington, in violation of the Railroad-Tariff law. The case will be tried before the United States District Court, at Keokuk, in January.

ARKANSAS ROADS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16.—The Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans, and the Mississippi, Ouichita & Red River Railroads were sold to-day by a special Commissioner under a decree of the United States Courts. The former brought $35,000 and the latter $25,000. The roads were purchased by the Boston capitalists who have charge of the Little Rock & Ft. Smith Railroad, which is now being pushed to completion. The Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans is now completed between Pine Bluff and the Mississippi River, a distance of 80 miles. It is understood the gap between this city and Pine Bluff will be completed at once.

DAVENPORT & ST. PAUL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 16.—The German bondholders of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, owning $3,000,000 of bonds, and the American bondholders, holding $500,000 of bonds, have agreed to submit their difference to the United States Circuit Court, and will abide by its decision.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

The officers of the Illinois Central Railroad held their regular monthly consultation yesterday. The reports made by the various Division Superintendents were highly satisfactory.

FIRES.

AT OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 16.—Fire broke out at 5 a. m. in the sash, door, and blind factory of James P. Gould, entirely destroying it, and the Grant House next to it. The night was a terrible one, a terrific storm raging at the time. The Northwestern Depot, but a few feet from the Grant House, was saved by the efforts of the firemen. The lumber-yard of Stephenson & Badger, opposite, caught, but was extinguished with slight damage. Gould's loss is $25,000; insured for $8,000, nearly all in Chicago companies. The loss on the Grant House is $4,500. No insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

AT KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 16.—A double dwelling, owned by Issac Griffin and Hugh Robertson, burned this morning. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $1,000 in the America, of Chicago, and $700 in the Home, of New York. The fire caught from a defective flue.

AT WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 13.—This morning a fire broke out in Hotchkiss & Barber's planing-mill, which spread to the lumber-yards of Hebard & Forsman and White, Lentz & White. The total loss is about $60,000; insurance, $30,000.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 324 at 5:10 o'clock yesterday evening was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 180 West Van Buren street, owned and occupied by M. W. Oswald as a residence. The only damage done was the burning of a useless mosquito-net.

The alarm from Box 519 at 9:50 o'clock last evening was caused by fire breaking out in the unoccupied cottage at 46 South Morgan street. It was caused by a small sheet-iron stove left in the kitchen by some workmen. The damage will not amount to more than $200.

INDIANA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—Reports to the State Centennial Finance Committee, which met here to-day, show that auxiliary Committees are busily at work in thirty-five counties, and that throughout the State a gratifying degree of interest is shown. Educational interests will be fully represented. The State's building on the grounds will be constructed almost entirely of material donated.

MARINE ITEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 16.—The steamer Amazon returned this evening from Grand Haven, unable to make port owing to the increase of the sand-bar in consequence of the high wind.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners in Cincinnati yesterday, the salaries of all the members of the force were reduced, making the aggregate reduction of expenses of $25,000 per annum.

BEECHER.

Proceedings at Last Night's Meeting of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Beecher Reads Resolutions Calling for an Extra Council.

He Then Addresses the Faithful at Some Length.

"Plymouth Church Has Stood, Belted with Fiery Ice"—Paroxysmal and Poetical.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was crowded to-night at the adjourned general meeting of the church. Mr. Beecher and family were present, and all the notable people of the church. Brother Edgerton was Moderator. All other business was deferred to receive the report of the Examining Committee, which was read by Brother Shearman. The report of the Committee declared that Mrs. Moulton's whole letter was based on an assumption of the truth of the statements concerning their pastor. This assumption they met at the outset by reiterating their convictions that the statements were an entire perversion of the truth. In its opening the report reviewed the propositions and statements contained in the letter at great length, and compared them with her testimony when given on the witness-stand. Mrs. Moulton complained that the church was not faithful to its covenant with her, because it did not labor to bring her back. No such suggestion was ever made by her when she appeared before the church. The church has never made any complaint that she did not ask for a trial. It was Mrs. Moulton who complained that she did not have a trial, and they simply reminded her that she had never asked for one. In conclusion, the Committee say if Mrs. Moulton thought the pastor wrong she might have, first, laid the matter before the proper officers; second, taken a letter of dismissal; or, third, gone on fulfilling her duty as a member; but she chose to absent herself, and the church was justified in dropping her name from the rolls. They concede to her as a courtesy the calling of a Council, but not with a change of base, or putting in her two additional points. The report was adopted.

Mr. Beecher then said he had some resolutions to move, which he would accompany by a word or two. He then read the resolutions, as follows:

> WHEREAS, This Church has been recently called, in the providence of God, to meet peculiar trials and embarrassments, under which it has endeavored, while pursuing its Christian work, to maintain internal discipline and external fellowship in all kindness and fidelity, and in accordance with usages and Congregational directions, yet, for various reasons and in various ways, its action has been misunderstood and misrepresented; and
>
> WHEREAS, It is desired of this Church to receive, concerning its whole course and the spirit of its rulers, and practice, the advice of wise and experienced brethren from other churches, that it may be able the better to act in accordance with the Christian principles laid down in the word of God, or deduced from the experience of the churches of Christ;
>
> *Resolved*, That a committee of seven be appointed by the Moderator of this meeting, whose duty it shall be, in the name and in behalf of this Church, to convene an advising council of Congregational churches and ministers, to be held at the earliest practicable day, for the purpose of advising this Church whether there is anything in its order and discipline which requires correction, or which could constitute any just ground of complaint or remonstrance on the part of sister churches.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee is hereby instructed to report to this church at an early day the form of letter-missive for the convening of such a Council, together with a list of churches and ministers which, in their opinion, it is expedient that this church should invite.
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee be further instructed, in the preparation of such letter-missive and in all its proceedings, to take no step which can supersede or interfere with the calling of the mutual Council to which the Church has assented, and they are further instructed not to insert in the letter-missive to be prepared by them the questions which the Church agreed to submit to a mutual Council, but, on the contrary, to except from the sphere of the advising Council the matters which were to be submitted to the mutual Council.

Mr. Beecher then said that, after two years of incessant interference, and the prospect in future of deliberate, concerted, and continuous interference by others than members of the Church with its domestic affairs, it seemed to him necessary that the Church should take the affirmative in respect to its affairs. [Applause.] Scarcely anything that could be insinuated was left unspoken. The Church moved in the calm consciousness of strength, unfalteringly, and presenting an aspect perhaps never before presented in the history of the world. Unlike others, in the Congregational Church each church is an absolute and separate church, having alone in itself supreme jurisdiction over its own affairs; but, when a church stands alone, it stands in a trying situation. It could not stand without the aid of those who should have been brothers, but have made themselves bitter adversaries; but, notwithstanding what he said a week ago, he had received torrents of letters of sympathy, but not from those from whom he might expect it. The Church has stood, belted with fiery ice [applause], but its internal activity would never be blotted from the ecclesiastical history of the time. They hoped to be spared by patient well-doing, but it was plain the campaign has just begun, and it was plain the campaign was to go on by those men who do by indirection what they never do themselves. Therefore, Plymouth should have something to say about the battle-field. [Applause]. The speaker said they could challenge any Congregational church to compare book and history,—especially those who are their accusers. [Applause.] He could show that with picked committees and their ignorance, ministers have hoodwinked the churches in matters involving vital points over the heads of Committees [laughter], whereas everything was done openly in Plymouth, and the church managed its own affairs from the beginning. [Applause.] Any advice of the Advisory Council not conflicting with the fundamental rules of the church would be respectfully received.

A letter from Deacon West was read, in which he complains of the injustice of the action of last Friday, declares that he had no intention of insulting the church by giving out for publication his last open letter at the same time he sent it to the church. He did no more than they had done with their letter to Mrs. Moulton.

Mr. Beecher asked how they could consistently reconsider their action in dropping West's name from the rolls and receive him back into the church after his two letters, in which he stated that he could not conscientiously attend services until the charges against the pastor had been investigated by the Council. After some humorous remarks by Mr. Beecher, the letter was referred to the Examining Committee.

A motion of Mr. Beecher to send all letters addressed to the church in the first place to an examining committee to save them from harassing by vanity or vexation, was adopted.

In reference to Brother West, Mr. Beecher said: "We are annoyed by a mild member who is acting according to the best of his lights." [Laughter].

Messrs. E. K. Beecher, H. W. Sage, Raymond, Hutchinson, Storrs, McCabe, and White, were named as the Committee proposed by Mr. Beecher.

Adjourned to Friday evening.

EDUCATIONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 16.—The State Normal School closed to-day for the holidays. With the end of to-day's labor ended the official relation of President Richard Edwards, who, for fourteen years, has been its head. At the close of school he was presented on behalf of the gentlemen of the school with a gold-headed cane, and on behalf of the Faculty with valuable books. So completely did his feelings master him that he was unable to respond. Resolutions expressing the regret and love of the students were adopted; also a resolution indorsing the action of the Board in appointing Prof. Hewett his temporary successor.

LUSUS NATURAE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 14.—Nov. 24, Mrs. S. M. Dicken, near Waverly, gave birth to a perfectly-formed female child, which weighed less than 8 ounces. It is doing well. Its father weighs 175 pounds; its mother is of medium size. A previous child of the same parents weighed 11 pounds.

RESISTERS OF WHILOM TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16.—The principal Deputy in the office of the Collector of the Eighth District to-day issued the following circular:

> UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, EIGHTH DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 16, 1875.—SIR: I am informed that a number of attorneys in this district are preparing claims (Form 46) for the refunding of taxes paid on the income of executive and judicial officers prior to the repeal of the income tax law, assigning as cause the illegality of the assessment. Will you please inform all claimants and attorneys that Sec. 44, act of June 6, 1872, provides that actions upon such claims shall be commenced in the courts or be presented to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for refunding within one year from the passage of said act. Yours, etc.,
>
> A. J. PINKHAM.

SALT.

The Year's Business in the Michigan Salt Region.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 16.—The seventh annual report of S. S. Garrigues, State Salt Inspector, will be made public to-morrow, showing the operations of the State salt inspection for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875. The salt-producing territory of the State is divided into eleven districts, having a manufacturing capacity in barrels as follows: No. 1, East Saginaw, 250,000; No. 2, Saginaw City, 200,000; No. 3, Carrollton, 250,000; No. 4, Zilwaukee, 200,000; No. 5, Portsmouth and Bay, 250,000; No. 6, Bay and Essexville, 250,000; No. 7, Salzburg, Wenona, and Banks, 200,000; No. 8, Port Austin and Huron County, 125,000; No. 9, White Rock, 35,000; No. 10, Mt. Clemens, 10,000; No. 11, Iosco County, 30,000. There are in the State ninety-eight salt blocks and 4,371 solar-salt covers, with an aggregate capacity of 1,800,000 barrels, or 9,000,000 bushels. The total amount of salt inspected in the State this year was as follows: Fine salt, 1,027,886 barrels; packers, 10,238; solar, 24,336; second quality, 19,410. Total, 1,081,868. This would represent 5,409,325 bushels of salt, being an increase of 54,886 barrels, or 274,430 bushels over last year's product. At the last session of the State Legislature the Salt Inspection law was amended, reducing the inspection to 2 mills per bushel, which toll took effect April 16. All salt inspected after that date was charged accordingly. The revenue due the State Salt Inspector for the year ending Nov. 30, 1875, is as follows: Duties on 812,095 bushels at 3 mills per bushel, $2,436.38; duties on 4,597,130 bushels at 2 mills per bushel, $9,194.26; total, $11,630.54. Expenditures—Salary of the State Salt Inspector, $2,187.44; office and traveling expenses, printing, etc., $612.42; salaries of Deputy Inspectors, $8,668.19. Total, $11,468.05. Surplus, $162.59. The above surplus is apportioned back and paid to the persons or firms for whom the salt has been inspected during the last year. For the purpose of showing the increase over the amount of salt produced during the first year of the inspection (1869), the following comparative statement is made:

	Brls.
1869	5.0,818
1870	621,352
1871	728,175
1872	724,481
1873	823,.46
1874	1,026,979

THE BRANCH MINT.

Some Mighty Good Reasons Why It Should Not Be Located at Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 16.—We see by the newspapers that Dr. Linderman has recommended Indianapolis as the most suitable point to locate the Branch United States Mint. Why he has done so I presume none but an inscrutable Providence and Dr. Linderman know. During the past eleven months the Union Pacific Road has received at Omaha from Utah and the West 33,000,000 pounds of bullion. Of this the Omaha Smelting Works received 19,000,000 pounds; St. Louis, 7,000,000; Chicago, nothing; *Indianapolis, nothing*; Pittsburg, Newark, etc., 7,000,000 pounds. You will see by this that the Omaha Smelting Works lead them all by 5,000,000 pounds. In ore, Omaha leads them all, and three cars of that material alone received by our smelting works exceeded in value all that Chicago received. Since the 1st of December the Omaha Smelting Works have received over 2,000,000 pounds of ore and bullion to be reduced, and before the year closes the bullion product received and worked at Omaha will reach more than 25,000,000 pounds, at a valuation of about $4,000,000 in all. If I am not greatly mistaken, these works are now the most extensive in the country, and they are still in their infancy. When the President was here he visited them, and it may be he will not heed Dr. Linderman's recommendation. I must confess I do not see how he can do otherwise if he has any regard for the commercial and mineral interests of the country. It ought to be either at Chicago or Omaha, as Indianapolis is an out-of-the-way place, and has no earthly right to such an important interest. It is not on the world's highway, like New York, Chicago, Omaha, and San Francisco, and the mint will be of as much benefit to the people of the Northwest if located in the Bahama Islands as it will in Indianapolis. As Senator Logan is on the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, it seems to me he can checkmate such a movement on the part of Dr. Linderman. As to the other qualifications necessary, Omaha is as well supplied, and better, than Indianapolis, and I leave THE TRIBUNE to judge, by the figures I have given, which is the place above all others that is justly entitled to the Branch United States Mint.

MUNICIPAL.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—The counting of ballots in the Overstolz-Britton contested case before the City Council continued all last night and to-day, and closed this evening, resulting in a majority of 77 for Overstolz. This result was reached by throwing out all duplicate votes, several hundred of which were found in the ballot-boxes. It will now be in order for Mr. Overstolz to prove how many of these duplicate votes are fraudulent by the poll-books and otherwise, which he will probably proceed to do, and then a final determination of the case can be reached.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 16.—Both Boards of the City Council organized to-night in perfect harmony, having resolved to work together hereafter for the good of the people. The present Council elected John McAleer President, and the Aldermen chose William F. Reeset to fill the same office. Mayor Jacob addressed the Aldermen. Indications are that the same good feeling that characterized last night's meeting will continue.

POLITICAL.

THE WISCONSIN SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—The Democrats are known to have resolved to offer the Speakership of the next House to Henry Fink, a moderate Republican classified as Independent. This would probably give them a majority of one vote and the organization of the House. If Fink will accept, he will get the Democratic nomination without going into caucus.

THE VIRGINIA SENATORSHIP.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16.—The Assembly in joint session elected Johnston United States Senator by a strict party vote.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Steamship City of Montreal, from New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Steamship Pereire, from Havre.

BREMERHAVEN, Dec. 16.—The steamer Salier, which took the place of the Mosel, sailed to-day for New York.

TRICHINA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 16.—A child of Richard Beals, living in Hamilton County, died under circumstances which induced the belief that it had been afflicted with trichina spiralis. A piece of muscle from the child's body and a piece of the pork of which the family had eaten were brought here for microscopical examination, which confirmed the impression of the physicians. Two other children of the family are suffering, and will probably die.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Demand active; sales, 11,600 bales; prices strong; all desirable kinds leaning to outside figures; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 7,420; gross, 8,214; exports to the Continent, 4,242; coastwise, 140; to Great Britain, 1,873; stock, 217,484.

GALVESTON, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Firm and generally held higher; middlings, 12⅝ cents; net receipts, 3,078; gross, 3,120; exports coastwise, 2,826; sales, 1,429.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Firm; middlings, 13 1-16c; net receipts, 2,968 bales; exports coastwise, 2,068 bales; sales, 2,000.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Steady; middlings, 12⅝c; net receipts, 2,436 bales; exports coastwise, 250; sales, 3,000.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middlings, 12⅝c; net receipts, 3,778 bales; gross, 3,330; exports to the coast, 1,345; sales 1,340.

CASUALTIES.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.—A dispatch from Victoria gives the presentment of the Grand Jury urging the Dominion Government to impress on the Government of the United States the importance of a thorough investigation of the Pacific disaster, and recommending that the clauses in the mail contract empowering the Postmaster-General to inspect and approve steamers carrying mails and passengers under contract between the province and San Francisco or elsewhere be rigidly enforced and compulsory. The jury also recommend that the Shipping act of the Imperial Parliament of Aug. 23, 1875, and the Imperial and Canadian statutes relative to the investigation of shipwrecks, be extended to British Columbia, and that officers be appointed to carry out the provisions.

THE SEASON'S LAKE DISASTERS.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Capt. J. Wham, the marine reporter, states that the number of disasters on the lakes during the present season was 1,056, a decrease from last year of 131. Of this number, 562 occurred on Lake Michigan; 152 on Lake Huron; 189 on Lake Erie; 62 on Lake Ontario; 19 on Lake St. Clair; 26 on Lake Superior; and 46 on the rivers. Eighty-five vessels, of all descriptions, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 27,177 tons, valued at $1,049,000, have passed out of existence. Twenty-five new vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 14,737 tons, valued at $1,109,500, were commissioned during the year. The total amount of property lost, including hulls and cargoes, is $3,791,300, which exceeds that of last year by $104,700.

FINANCIAL.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 16.—The failure of Ewen, Pendleton & Co., wholesale druggists, is announced. Liabilities, $75,000; assets, unknown. Hard times and impossibility of making collections are assigned as the cause. This is the first business failure in the city of any importance since the War.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The creditors of J. E. Palmer & Co., wholesale dealers and manufacturers of clothing, have accepted a settlement on the basis of 80 cents on the dollar.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Dec. 16.—William McNamee, formerly the American Express Company's agent at this point, dropped dead on the street this afternoon. Cause, not known.

SHAWLS.

"SHAWLS!"

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Have just received from European and Eastern markets an unusually fine assortment of above goods, comprising all the most recent novelties, manufactured expressly for the

HOLIDAYS.

Special attention is called to a new line of Heavy Reversible Beaver and Velvet

SHAWLS,

In Plains, Plaids, and Stripes.

The above goods are the handsomest ever shown in this city, and are marked SO VERY LOW that it brings them within reach of all.

N. B.—A good "All-Wool Long Shawl," $5! job lot, and very cheap.

WILLOW WARE.

FINE WILLOW WARE SALE

Of Ladies' Work Baskets, Work Stands, Reception and Sewing Chairs, Doll Chairs, Cradles, etc., etc.

POTTLE'S,

235 West Madison-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY!

Rich Novelties for Holiday Trade in Evening Flowers, Velvet Hats, &c.

READY-MADE SUITS

Fine assortment always on hand. Dress and Cloak-making to order. Special attention to Velvet Cloaks.

Miss M. HARRINGTON,

221 West Madison-st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Moderate Activity at the Banks---New York Exchange Weak.

Light Movement of Currency to the Country---Clearings, $4,000,000.

More Animation in Produce Circles---Meats in Active Demand.

Wheat Irregular—Corn Stronger—Flour Heavy.

FINANCIAL.

The business of the banks was not so large in volume as on the preceding day. The demand for loans was fair, and the feeling in financial circles was one of confidence and steadiness. The country still continues to absorb a large proportion of the loans of the banks. Country paper maturing is met mainly by renewals and the offer of new paper. It would cramp the country bankers considerably to pay their paper rediscounted, as the supply of funds usually disengaged in the country at this time is now locked up in holding their crops and cattle. The condition of the loan market here in the next sixty days depends largely upon the operations of the packers. The packers are now more than 200,000 hogs behind the figure they usually have in hand at this time. The demand for their product is very good, and, if clear, cold weather suitable for packing should set in, the effect on the loan market would be seen at once. A large stream of currency would begin to flow toward the hog districts, and the packers would borrow largely of the banks. Under these circumstances the month of January would be an active one.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers; better rates are made to good outside borrowers.

On the street there is little improvement to note. Rates are 6@18 per cent.

New York exchange was still weak, and sold between banks at 25c discount per $1,000.

The orders from the country for currency were heavier.

The clearings were $4,000,000.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—The writer would like to inquire whether a promissory note written and signed with a pencil is recognized as valid by courts of law. By answering, you will much oblige, etc. INQUIRER.

ANSWER—There is no provision of law making a promissory note invalid if written in pencil.

MONETARY CONVENTION.

In January next an important monetary convention will be held in Brussels, consisting of delegates from France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland. This convention will determine the amount of silver to be coined in those countries during the year 1876. The action of the convention will, it is considered by the Treasury Department, have an important bearing upon the question of specie resumption in the United States. The restriction which confined the five-franc silver coinage to $28,000,000 for each year will probably be continued, to guard against the apprehended influx from the large sum which has been demonetized in Germany.

STOCK OF THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that the Syndicate Directors of the Bank of California, deferring to the expressed wishes of the stockholders, will not consummate the change that was contemplated at the reopening of the bank a short time ago, and have therefore formally adopted the provisions of the new Civil Code of the State relative to corporations, which authorizes the repairment of capital stock by assessments upon stockholders, not exceeding 10 per cent at one time, till the whole capital shall be fully restored. The adoption of this measure gives, we understand, great satisfaction to the shareholders.

MAINE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Maine Commissioner of Banks reports that the deposits of the savings banks of the State exceed those of the National Banks by $7,500,000; increase in savings banks deposits year ending Nov. 1, $1,021,350; increase of depositors in same time, 4,527. The condition of the savings banks is generally good. No losses occurred last year on investments.

EGYPTIAN STOCKS AND THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

One effect of the purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal has been to break down the bear movement on the London Stock Exchange in Egyptian stocks, with enormous losses to the bears. The London *Times* says, Nov. 27:

> In the foreign stock market the dealing has been something beyond all precedent in Egyptian stocks to-day. The 1873 loan opened about 5 per cent above last night's closing price, or rather the price last quoted in the street last night. Subsequently the quotation fell about 4 per cent, to 68, but the stock again rallied and again fell more than once during the day, finally closing firm. These movements were due to the efforts of the operators for the fall to buy back, rather than to any change in the current of the market, which was, on the whole, steadily towards buying. The losses of the party who have lately had it all their own way for the fall in Egyptian stocks must have been enormous, and the settlement, which begins to-morrow, is looked forward to with some anxiety, perhaps exaggerated anxiety. Some discreditable stories were put about again to-day to aid these people in getting off without severe loss. Among these, the report that Parliament was to be called together immediately, coming as it did on the top of the prevailing fear that the purchase of the Suez Canal shares would lead to mischief, had for a time a damping effect. There is really nothing alarming in the announcement, but rather the reverse; and people seem to forget that Parliament must meet, in the ordinary course, in the middle of next month, if it be not again prorogued. The prices in Egyptian were also kept down by the heavy Continental selling to realize profits. Other stocks fell in some cases almost as fast as Egyptian rose, and nearly all investment stocks close low to-night, Russian particularly so.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of 81	124¾	125
United States 5-20s of '65	115¾	116¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	120¾	120⅞
5-20s of '67—January and July	122⅞	123
5-20s of '68—January and July	122⅞	123¼
10-40s	117⅞	118¼
United States new 5s of '81	117¼	117⅝
United States currency 6s, ex int	122¾	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 113⅞@114¼.

Greenbacks were 87¾@87⅞c on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling	485½	489½
Cable transfers—Paris	....	511¼
London	....	490½
Paris, francs	515⅝	512½
Germany, reichmarks	95⅜	96¼
Belgium, francs	515⅝	512½
Holland, guilders	40⅝	41
Switzerland, francs	515⅝	512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, kroner	....	27⅛
Austria, paper florins	....	43⅛

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds		97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		95 & int.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	132½	137½
City Railway, West Side	130	132½
City Railway, North Side	112	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	75	77
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	..	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85½	86½
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Money more active and dearer this afternoon, when call loans advanced to 7 per cent, with exceptions as high as gold interest, and even 1-32 at the close. Money was accessible at 7.

Gold opened at 114⅛ and closed at 114⅛, all the sales of the day having been at these figures. The rates for carrying were 1, 1½, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 6 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments were firm and higher.

There was an active demand for railroad bonds, and the market exhibited great firmness, a further advance having taken place in many instances. Milwaukee & St. Paul firsts rose to 113¾, do consolidated sinking-funds to 82, Erie firsts to 104¼, and Michigan Central sevens to 102¾. Michigan Southern sinking funds sold at 105½@105¾.

Stocks were dull and steady. Transactions were 54,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Pacific Mail, 5,000 Western Union, 4,500 Northwestern, 9,000 Erie, 18,000 Lake Shore, and 3,000 Union Pacific.

Custom receipts, $188,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $313,000.

Clearings, $19,000,000.

Sterling exchange quiet; 485@489.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	125	New 5s	117¼
Coupons, '65	116¼	10-40s	117⅝
New	120⅞	Coupons	118¼
Coupons, '67	123¼	Currency 6s	123⅛
Coupons, '68	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42	Virginia, new	38½
Tennessee, new	42	Missouri	102½
Virginia, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel.	75⅛	N. J. Central	105
Pacific Mail	40⅛	Rock Island	104⅛
Adams Express	102½	St. Paul	42
Wells-Fargo	83⅛	St. Paul pfd	65¼
American	67	Wabash	4⅛
U. S. Express	57½	Wabash pfd	7
New York Central	104⅝	Fort Wayne	99
Erie	15⅝	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd	31	Terre Haute pfd	20¼
Harlem	134½	Chicago & Alton	97⅛
Harlem pfd	134	Chicago & Alton pfd	105
Michigan Central	60⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛

U. P. stock	75⅛	Indiana Central	4
Lake Shore	61⅜	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	115
Illinois Central	96⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	21
Clev. & Pittsburg	89⅜	Del., Lack & West	119⅛
Northwestern	39⅛	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	18
Northwestern pfd	55⅛	Central Pac. bonds	107
C., C., C. & I.	58⅛	U. P. bonds	105⅛

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 16.

Consolidated Virginia	279	Crown Point	20¾
Challar	79	Yellow Jacket	96
Best & Belcher	77¾	Empire	5⅛
Hale & Norcross	45⅛	Alpha	17⅛
Imperial	8	Belcher	32¾
Overman	56⅛	Confidence	20
Justice	23¾	Sierra Nevada	19⅛
Ophir	46⅛	California	68⅛
Mexican	18⅛	Exchequer	10⅛
Gould & Curry	18⅛	Segregated Belcher	29
Savage	15⅛	Caledonia	22

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Winchester av, 408 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114½ ft, dated Nov. 24	$ 1,200
Hanover st, 190 ft n of Kossuth st, w f, 24x90 ft, dated Dec. 13	2,300
Elston road, near Bradley st, w f, 50 ft to river, dated Dec 15	3,600
Depuyster st, 250 ft west of Desplaines st, s f, 50x118 ft, dated Dec. 15	12,000
Centre av, n e cor of Rebecca st, w f, 120x86 ft, dated Nov. 13	4,000
Vincennes av, 132 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 200 ft to alley (John Johnson to Frank W. Davis), dated Dec. 13	26,000
North LaSalle st, 165 ft s of Wisconsin st, w f, 25x158 ft, dated Dec. 14	8,100
Blue Island av, n w cor Robey st, s f, 100x100 ft, with 96x100 ft on Coulter st, in same block, dated Nov. 20	12,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Commercial st, s e cor Leland av, w f, 92x165 ft, with 75 ft in same addition, dated Dec. 4	$ 2,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Genesee st, n e cor Joseph st, w f, 33x125 ft, dated Dec. 2	$ 900
Greenwood av, 240 ft s of Sixty-first st, w f, 35x170 6-10 ft, dated Nov. 27	600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.
Flour, brls	8,311	10,096	8,595	9,962
Wheat, bu	63,950	57,450	11,831	5,082
Corn, bu	36,118	47,340	8,409	28,570
Oats, bu	13,740	21,300	9,025	3,263
Rye, bu	2,310	740	....	350
Barley, bu	11,400	10,190	2,225	7,048
Grass seed, lbs	35,250	47,469	38,916	44,593
Flax seed, lbs	232,722	....	63,000	....
Broom-corn, lbs	81,000	86,400	24,973	22,490
Cur'd meats, lbs	169,780	244,050	1,572,740	1,639,437
Beef, brls	65	....	178	122
Pork, brls	231	219	1,516	791
Lard, lbs	39,100	171,392	580,530	408,270
Tallow, lbs	32,138	16,975	38,900	....
Butter, lbs	46,891	95,674	80,809	101,844
Dressed hogs	220	1,626	220	1,092
Live hogs, No	26,077	29,113	1,738	5,642
Cattle, No	3,895	3,338	2,104	1,346
Sheep, No	4,429	3,685	3,007	1,835
Hides, lbs	277,140	327,786	366,900	388,156
Highwines, brls	142	180	391	891
Wool, lbs	2,460	22,480	65,660	11,000
Potatoes, bu	334	1,452	18	....
Lumber, No. ft.	101,995	[illegible]	664,000	885,300
Shingles, No	240,000	75,000	1,166,000	826,000
Lath, No	....	....	....	44,000
Salt, brls	446	248	2,922	1,117
Poultry, lbs	131,785	56,906	35,434	89,295
Poultry, coops	60	91	....	....
Game, pkgs	132	52	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	842	515	277	58
Cheese, bxs	208	2,258	82	980
G. apples, brls	110	....	30	260
Hay, tons	110	200	20	....

Withdrawn from store on Wednesday for city consumption, 6,604 bu wheat, 850 bu corn, 1,239 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store on Thursday morning: 6 cars No. 1 spring, 77 cars No. 2 do, 51 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (164 wheat); 11 cars high mixed corn, 10 cars No. 2 do, 46 cars rejected do, 6 cars no grade (73 corn); 2 cars white oats, 3 cars No. 2 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (8 oats); 3 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 4 cars No. 2 barley, 5 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (12 barley). Total, 262 cars, or 96,000 bu. Inspected out, 10,941 bu wheat, 1,184 bu corn, 2,503 bu oats, 2,914 bu rye, 909 bu barley.

The Registrar's last statement of grain in store is much nearer to the truth, as understood by parties in the trade, than the statements recently preceding it. There is reason to think, however, that it overstates the quantity of No. 1 spring wheat in store. It is also claimed that there is not so much rye in store by about 14,000 bu as the statement makes it out to be.

The number of bears who have been manufactured by the recent decline in the price of breadstuffs is astonishing, but the number will be greater yet if the markets should decline further. When prices are at the bottom nearly everybody can see abundant reasons for a further drop, and when quotations are at the top the crowd is equally confident that the market has only begun to advance. But it is in produce as on the turf: the field never wins, though it may contain the winning horse.

The leading produce markets were rather more active yesterday, and a steadier tone prevailed in several departments, though the general tendency was not towards a higher range of prices. The majority of operators were in wheat and provisions, the other markets being thinly attended, as is not seldom the case in winter. The trading was chiefly speculative, meats being nearly the only thing for which there was a fair shipping demand.

Dry goods were reported quiet, with prices the same as at the beginning of the week. The grocery market was without new features. Trade was lacking in activity, but was not more quiet than in past seasons during the month of December. Coffees were steadier than for some time previous. Sugars were a trifle easier. Rice, spices, sirups, molasses, and most other lines, were steady. The tea trade continues fairly active, and the market shows great strength. In Oolongs there is a further advance of 2@3c. The supply is light and mostly in the hands of speculators. No changes worthy of note were developed in the butter and cheese markets. There was a rather firmer feeling in the former, but the latter still shows a lack of strength. Foreign dried fruits were active and firm; domestics dull and easy. Fish were quoted inactive and unchanged. There was a moderate movement in oils at well-sustained prices, carbon advancing ½c. Bagging, leather, coal, wood, and paints were unchanged.

There were no new features in lumber. The receipts and shipments were small, and there was little doing in a local way. But prices were steady for most grades. Hardware, metals, and nails were quiet and unchanged. Seeds were quiet but held well up to recent prices, and clover was a shade firmer. Wool, hops, hay, hides, and broom-corn were without new features. Green fruits were selling fairly in a retail way at uniformly steady prices. Poultry was salable at recent figures to the city retailers and shippers. Game was in good request, though some kinds were easier, owing to increased offerings.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FROM CHICAGO.

The following table exhibits the direct foreign exports from Chicago for the week ending Dec. 11, and since Oct. 1:

	For week.	Since Oct. 1.
Flour, brls	2,200	14,150
Wheat, bu	155,002	394,894
Corn, bu	49,807	109,892
Pork, brls and tcs	812	1,502
Cured meats, boxes	9,602	57,585
Lard, tcs	2,022	16,846
Beef, brls	155	205
Tongues, brls	155	1,458
Butter and cheese, pkgs	619	5,963
Tallow, brls	134	1,191
Oil cake, lbs	109,600	785,920
Seed, lbs	....	77,342
Hops, lbs	....	33,260
Hides, lbs	24,000	917,310
Furs, lbs	....	121,020
Leather, lbs	16,184	51,331
Oat meal, brls	100	1,660
Lard, racks and pkgs	123	948
Canned meat, cases	....	618
Rumps, tcs	....	84
Fertilizers, lbs	679,790	679,790
Miscellaneous, lbs	8,900	83,425

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and generally firm, though the market averaged easier, chiefly on the speculative articles. The supply of live hogs was larger, being estimated in the morning to exceed 30,000 head, and prices were reduced accordingly, which caused an easier feeling in product, though the holders of cash property were not generally willing to make concessions, and the selling down was mostly done on future deliveries, some of the longs being more anxious to settle, as they feared a further decline in the near future, if hogs should now come in as rapidly as last winter. The tone of the market was not weakened, however, by this expectation, as it was known that it will require a great many hogs to make product enough to fill up our stocks to the average of the past few years, the market having never been so bare at this date as now.

MESS PORK—Was relatively quiet, and 12½@20c per brl lower, the greatest reduction being in lots for delivery this month, due to offerings of long pork on the "year" option. Sales were reported of 890 brls cash at $19.25@19.30; 1,000 brls seller the month at $19.25; 3,750 brls seller February at $19.50@19.60; 1,000 brls seller March at $19.77½@19.80. Total, 6,570 brls. The market closed steady at $19.25@19.27½ cash or seller the year, $19.30 seller January, $19.52½@19.55 seller February, and $19.77½@19.80 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.50@17.62½, and extra prime do at $14.25@14.37½. Sales were reported of 50 brls prime at $17.50, and 50 brls extra prime at $14.25.

LARD—Was more active for future, at a decline of about 5@7½c per 100 lbs, though reported strong in New York and unchanged in Liverpool. The sales reported were (chiefly in large lots for February) 1,150 tcs cash at $12.35@12.40; 250 tcs seller the month at $12.35; 750 tcs seller January at $12.40; 9,750 tcs seller February at $12.55@12.57½; and 500 tcs seller March at $12.65. Total, 12,400 tcs. The market closed firm at $12.35@12.37½ cash or seller the year, $12.40 for January, $12.52½@12.55 for February, and at $12.60@12.65 for March.

MEATS—Were quite active and unchanged in price. There was a very good demand early, both for car lots for present shipment, and for round lots to be delivered after the close of the packing season, and about all the offerings were taken up. After these orders were filled the market was generally quoted easier, one or two lots for present being obtained at a slight reduction, while holders would make no concession in futures. Towards the close more orders came in, or previous limits were increased, and there was again a fair trade. Green meats were rather dull, the weather not being so favorable to handling them, but lots in salt long enough to bear shipment to the South were in good demand. We note that the shipments of Wednesday exceeded 1,500,000 lbs, and that large quantity is below the recent average. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs shoulders at 7¼c; 40,000 lbs green do at $6.80 per 100 lbs; 500,000 lbs short ribs at 10½c seller March, and 10¾c seller April; 260 bxs do at 10¼c cash; 20,000 lbs green do at $9.80 per 100 lbs; 300,000 lbs short clears at 10⅞c seller March, and 11⅛c seller April; 340 bxs long clears at 10c; 400 bxs long and short clears at 10⅛c; 10,000 pcs and 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 10@10⅛c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Green	6¾	9¾	9¾	10
Part salted	7	9¾	10	10¼
Boxed	7¼	10	10¼	10½
January, boxed	7½	10	10¼	10⅝
March	7⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅞
April	7¾	10⅝	10⅞	11¼

Long and short clears quoted at 10⅛@10⅛c cash, and 10⅛c seller January, boxed; green hams, 10@10⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 10½@11⅛c; Cumberlands, 9⅛c cash or seller January; long cut hams, 10⅛@11⅛c, boxed; bacon hams, 13¾@14c.

GREASE—Was nominal at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¾@9c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and weak. There was a little inquiry by shippers, but they wanted springs at $4.00 and winters at less than $5.00, which figures were far below the views of most holders. One round lot (800 brls) of winters was taken for export, and that constituted the bulk of the trading. Sales were 900 brls winters, 590 brls spring extras, and 50 brls rye flour, nearly all on private terms; 50 brls buckwheat flour at $5.75; and 34 brls superfine at $3.00. Total, 1,624 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.00@7.75; common to good do, $5.25@6.00; spring extras, $4.25@4.50; good do, $4.75@5.00; choice do, $5.25@5.50; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.25@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.25@4.40; and buckwheat do, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was plenty and weak, declining 50c further under large offerings. Sales were 80 tons at $9.50@10.50, mostly on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $17.00 for new on track.

WHEAT—Was more active, and averaged about the same as at the established decline of Wednesday afternoon, closing ⅛c higher. The market was dull early, and quoted weak, in sympathy with New York, where the tone was "in buyers' favor," and Mark Lane, which was easier. Our receipts were also larger, and the reported shipments small, but holders did not care to submit to a much further reduction, as the market had already receded on Wednesday afternoon on the strength of a rumor that some wheat in New York was out of condition. There was a better demand in the after part of the session, and some large blocks changed hands near the close, which strengthened the feeling of holders, the impression being that capital was taking hold of the wheat. There was little inquiry for shipment, and the lower grades ruled dull. The situation was much the same as described on the previous day. The mass of operators were waiting and waiting for indications, afraid to sell or to buy lest they should be caught up in a round turn in the other direction. The market has sagged lately for want of confidence, as stocks in sight are very large, and it is feared they must be worked down materially before a radical improvement can occur. But it is not forgotten that the great bulk of the wheat now in sight belongs to the low grades, and not a little of it is of such poor quality that it can scarcely be used for bread-making. The good wheat has yet to reach the seaboard, and certainly ought to be worth more money than it now commands, as there is relatively but little of it. The nervousness in the market largely depends upon this fact. Capital may recognize the force of the argument at any moment, or may continue to ignore it during the greater part of the winter, and on this point the market must turn. Seller January opened at 95⅞c, rose to 96⅛c, receded to 95⅝c, advanced to 96⅛c, and fell back to 96⅛c at the close. Seller February was weak, being offered more freely, and the premium was reduced ⅛c; it sold at 96⅞@97⅛c., closing at 46⅞c. Seller May sold at $1.04⅛@1.05¼, closing at $1.05¼. Seller the month was little better than nominal at 95⅛@95⅝c, closing with cash No. 2 spring at 95⅛c. No. 3 do closed at 78c. Cash sales were reported of 53,400 bu No. 2 spring at 95⅛@95⅝c; 10,300 bu No. 3 do at 78@78⅛c; 12,400 bu rejected do at 63@65c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 56@81c. Total, 73,000 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and about ⅛c lower. Sales were 3,000 bu No. 2 at 97@97⅛c. No. 1 was nominal at $1.10.

CORN—Was quiet, but stronger, averaging about ⅛c higher on futures, and 1c on cash lots of the better grades. Liverpool was unchanged, and New York was only quoted firm, with almost nothing doing, but our receipts were again small, and that brought out a better demand. Buyers have held off recently with expectation that the new corn would come forward freely in December, but it does not come, and the article is now really scarce. There was a better demand for shipments, but the enhanced inquiry seemed to be chiefly from the short interest. There is yet a big pile of corn out for this month, and all the required material for a thorough corner is on the ground, if the rules of the Board did not stand in the way. The last-named fact has enabled the shorts to "take it easy," and made several longs anxious to settle, at a considerable premium over January. Some operators incline to the belief now that there will be a corner after all, and that makes the short side more anxious to fill in. Seller the month, or year, opened at 48c, advanced to 48⅛c, and closed at 48⅛c. Seller January sold at 44⅛@44⅛c, closing at the inside. Seller February was little better than nominal at 44@44⅛c, and seller May at 46⅞@47c. Cash No. 2 closed firm at 49@49⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu old high mixed at 49⅛c; 6,000 bu new do at 40c free on board; 29,600 bu No. 2 at 49@49⅛c; 400 bu new do at 48⅛c; 400 bu old do at 50⅛c free on board; 400 bu ears at 41c on track; 400 bu do at 42c delivered; 12,400 bu do at 42c to arrive (delivered); and 13,200 bu by sample at 39½@42c. Total, 63,200 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and a shade firmer. The receipts were small, and New York was quoted firm, which made sellers less anxious to part with cash, and the few orders in were filled early at a slight advance, after which the market receded ⅛c. Options were quiet and steady. Seller the month sold at 29⅛@29⅛c and seller January at 30@30⅛c, both closing at the outside. Seller February ranged from 30⅛@30⅛c and May closed at 34⅛c. Cash No. 2 closed at 29⅛c, and rejected sold at 26⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 26,800 bu No. 2 at 29⅛@30⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 26⅛c; 4,200 bu by sample at 29@35c; 600 bu black, for seed, at 35c on track; 2,400 bu white at 34@35⅛c delivered. Total, 34,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The receipts were small, and few buyers were in the market. No. 2 sold at 68⅛c, and rejected was quoted at 65c bid. Options were inactive at 68@68⅛c for the month, and 68⅛@69c for January. Sales: 1,600 bu No. 2 at 68⅛c.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged, except for cash No. 2 or seller the month, which were bid up 1@1⅛c by two or three operators. It is supposed that there is a corner in hiding for the shorts out for the month. The receipts were moderate. The lower grades and samples were dull and weak. No. 2 sold at 53c in N. S. houses, and 52c was bid for other receipts. Rejected sold at 38c in Rock Island, and ranged from 37@40c. Cash No. 2 sold at 87⅛@88c, and seller the month at 87⅛c. Seller January was quoted at 85⅛c, February at 84⅛c, and March at 84c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 87⅛@88c; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 53c; 800 bu rejected at 38c; 2,500 bu by sample at 32⅛c@$1.10 on track. Total, 11,100 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was quiet and a shade firmer, with sales of 750 brls at $19.55@19.57½ seller February. Lard was steady, with sales of 1,000 tcs at $12.52½ seller February, and $12.65 seller March.

Wheat was fairly active and about ⅛c higher, selling at 96⅛@96⅛c, and closing at 96⅛c for January. February closed at 97⅛c, May at $1.05⅛, and cash at 96⅛c. No. 1 sold at $1.04.

Corn was quiet and easy at 48⅛@48⅛c for December, 44⅛c for January, and 44⅛c for February.

Other grain was inactive.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was quiet and steady at $19.25 for the month, and $19.52½@19.55 for February. Sales 1,500 brls at $17.32½ seller January, $19.55 seller February, $19.77½ seller March, and $19.25 seller December.

Lard was quiet and unchanged, closing at $12.52½@12.55 for February, and selling (250 tcs) at $12.37½ for December. March closed at $12.62½@12.65, and January at $12.40@12.45.

Short ribs were easier. Sales 100,000 lbs seller April at 10⅝c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was irregular, ranging from $2.18@2.22.

BROOM-CORN—Continues fairly active and steady. The stock here is not large, and the receipts, though fair, are smaller than last month, while the sales thus far are fully as large: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8⅛c; choice medium, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5@6c; fair inside and covers, 4⅛@5c; inferior, 3⅛@4c; crooked, 3@5c.

BUTTER—There was a good demand for table grades, and, with no over-supply on hand, holders entertained pretty firm views. The market for low and medium qualities also displays more stability than for some time previous. We still quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@25c.

BAGGING—A light amount of orders were placed at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25½c; Montaup, 25½c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 24½c; burlap-bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—There was no activity in the cheese trade. The demand, as heretofore, was restricted to small amounts, and prices were easy, at 11@13c for good to fancy factory, and at 8@10c for common to fair.

COAL—None of the features of the market were changed. There was a hand-to-mouth demand for hard and soft coals at nominally steady prices. We continue to quote: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Blossburg, $7.50@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods again declined, under excessive offerings, fully 10c per brl. Sales include 3,000 and 3 cars pork barrels at $1.00@1.05; and 2 cars small lard tierces at $1.25; and 3 cars large do at $1.35.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in fair shipping demand and firm, under light receipts. Live product was quoted lower, but the fact had little influence, as there were more orders in for choice dressed than could be filled. Sales were reported of 19 head and 3 cars at $8.20 for light, and $8.25@8.30 for heavy weights.

EGGS—Were in fair local request and steady at 24@25c for fresh packages, and 18@22c for pickled lots.

FISH—Extreme quiet is still apparent in the fish trade, and prices are not subjected to any important fluctuations. We repeat our list: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; family mackerel, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank cod-fish, $5.75@6.00; George's cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½ brl, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do ½ brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a large movement in imported fruits; prunes, currants, and Valencia raisins being especially active. All domestic dried remain dull, with prices tending in buyers' favor. Layer and Valencia raisins are quoted a shade higher, as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 7¼@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@13c; raisins, layers, new, $3.05@3.15; loose Muscatel, new, $3.40@3.50; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 25@27c; lemon-peel, 18@19c; orange-peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; Indiana and Illinois, 9½@9¾c; peaches, halves, 12½@13½c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12½@13c; raspberries, 35@37c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 21@21½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16c; do, old, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 9@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were selling in a retail way at recent prices: Louisiana oranges, $8.00@9.00 per brl; Valencia do, $11.00 per case; lemons, $6.00@7.50 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@11.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg or $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—Trade was generally reported quiet, though in some quarters fair activity was apparent. Values were steady, quotations remaining the same as at the beginning of the week:

RICE—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7¾@8c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 25@25½c; good to prime do, 24½@24¾c; common to fair, 23¼@24c; roasting, 22¼@22½c; Singapore Java, 26@27½c; Costa Rica, 24@26c; Maracaibo, 25@26c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅛c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10⅛c; extra C, 9⅞c; C No. 2, 9¾c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅛c; choice brown, 9@9⅛c; fair to prime do, 8½@8⅞c; common do, 7¾@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9⅛c; common to good do, 7¾@8⅛c; New Orleans, 7¾@9c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 55@60c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@50c; do choice new, 70@75c; prime do, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; black-strap, 31@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 19½@20½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6¾c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6⅝c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 7¾@9c; do corn, 7@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7¾c; do silver gloss, 9¾@9⅞c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Was dull and easy. The offerings were fair, but there were no outside orders in, and the retail trade generally is well supplied. No. 1 prairie was lower: No. 1 timothy, $15.50@16.00; No. 2 do, $13.00@13.50; mixed, $11.00@12.00; upland prairie, $10.00@11.00; No. 1 prairie, $8.00@8.75; slough, $7.50.

HIGHWINES—Were moderately active and irregular at the same range as on Wednesday. Sales were reported of 150 brls at $1.10½; 150 brls at $1.10; and 100 brls buyer next week at $1.11. Total, 400 brls. New York was quoted at $1.18.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and tolerably steady: Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7½c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 7½c; green frozen, 6c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint dry hide kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 12@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

HOPS—Remain quiet at 8@12c.

LUMBER—Was quiet and unchanged. The shipments of lumber have fallen off within the past few days. Those of shingles continue fair. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00@42.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@....
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	32.00@35.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@....
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	35.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

METALS AND HARDWARE—Trade is light as usual at this time in the year, but stocks are also small, and there is no disposition to reduce prices in order to attract custom. Quotations: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $9.00. PIG TIN—Large, 27c; small, 28c; bar, 29c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8⅛c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; slabs, 8⅛c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4½c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 11c. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5, 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 10c; 12, 11½c; 13, 11c; 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundles, per cent discount; fence wire, 5½c; do, small lots, 5⅛c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $3.12½.

OILS—Carbon continues in active demand and quoted very firm at ½c advance. In other oils the movement was slack, but most lines were firmly held. We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12½@12½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13½@13½c; do head-light, 175 deg., 16½@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The receipts were larger, and the market less firm, in consequence. Choice dressed poultry sold at former outside prices, but more ordinary stock was offered, and caused the easier feeling. Quail were lower, and prairie chickens were slow at recent prices, as shippers were holding off for concessions, claiming that the Eastern prices were off. Quotations: Chickens, dressed, 8@10c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 8½@12c; ducks, dressed, 11@12c; geese, dressed, $10.00@11.00; prairie chickens, $5.75@6.00; partridges, $3.75; quail, $2.00; mallard ducks, $3.50. Venison, saddles, 12½@14c; do carcasses, 8@9c.

POTATOES—Were inactive and nominal at 30@35c for choice peachblows in cars.

SEEDS—Were quiet and unchanged, except clover, which was stronger at $7.20@7.30; timothy was quoted at $2.10@2.30; flax at $1.30@1.50; Hungarian and millet at 40@50c.

SALT—Continues in moderate demand and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—A further advance in Oolongs of 2@3c has been established. The crop was only about a third of an average, and as the bulk of the stock has passed into speculative hands the market is in a very firm position. Holders of Japs and greens are also so firm in their views, and a further early advance is among the probabilities. We now quote: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 38@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@35c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—Is quoted steady at $8.50 for maple, at $7.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Small orders are received from East and West, and filled at quotations. Good conditioned fine wools are quoted higher. The stock here is not large, but adequate. A good deal of fine wool is supposed to be still in farmers' hands. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 50@52c; do, poor to good, 44@48c; washed fleece, fine, good conditioned, 40@42c; washed medium, do, 43@45c; do, coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@30c; do, medium, 31@33c; do, coarse, 28@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,995	18,033	2,396
Tuesday	5,369	21,319	5,365
Wednesday	3,895	26,017	4,429
Thursday	2,820	34,500	3,650
Total	16,079	99,934	15,840
Same time last week	12,749	89,600	5,724
Shipments—			
Monday	947	1,752	858
Tuesday	577	1,261	3,089
Wednesday	2,104	1,738	3,007
Total	3,628	4,751	6,954

CATTLE—Considerably more stock changed hands yesterday than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the general situation was not perceptibly improved. There were not orders enough to absorb a fourth of the offerings, and as only two more days of the present week remain in which to work off the 8,000 or more cattle now in the yards there is not the ghost of a chance for a change in sellers' favor. Yesterday's trading was done at very irregular prices, the average of which was sensibly lower than for the day before. The purchases of the local trade did not cut much of a figure in the day's work, nor was the amount of stock taken by the feeders very considerable, which will account for the limited number of low-priced lots noted in the list of sales given below. Most of the trading was at $3.75@4.60 for common to good fat shipping beeves. Bentley & Johnston sold a bunch of extra graded steers, averaging 1,793 lbs, at $7.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$5.25@5.60
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.40@4.00

CATTLE SALES.

Number and description.	Av.	Price.
21 extra steers	1,640	$5.60
95 choice steers	1,344	5.27½
32 choice steers	1,372	5.50
31 choice steers	1,386	5.40
31 good steers	1,526	5.12½
32 good steers	1,406	5.00
17 good steers	1,436	5.15
30 good steers	1,431	5.00
16 good steers	1,175	4.55
65 good steers	1,227	4.50
33 good steers	1,170	4.37½
32 good steers	1,260	4.40
35 good steers	1,124	4.25
16 good steers	1,303	4.25
36 good steers	1,118	4.35
55 good steers	1,214	4.30
21 medium steers	1,184	4.10
31 good steers	1,257	4.35
29 good steers	1,118	4.20
30 good steers	1,269	4.65
28 good steers	1,327	4.60
86 good steers	1,218	4.50
56 good steers	1,190	4.35
17 good steers	1,060	3.90
19 cows	1,010	2.75
35 cows	851	2.25
24 stockers	936	3.60
15 stockers	920	3.60

HOGS—Yesterday's arrivals were 34,500,—the largest of any day of the present season. The market opened weak, and before noon had eased off a strong 10c, as compared with Wednesday's closing rates, but subsequently the feeling became firmer, and closing sales were nearly up to Wednesday's quotations. There was an urgent packing demand, and most of the hogs passed into the hands of local cutters at $7.00@7.20. The extreme range of sales was $6.75@7.35. The quality was exceptionally fine.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
87	379	$7.25	29	300	$7.10	121	326	$7.00
42	380	7.25	210	210	7.10	107	275	7.00
100	346	7.25	47	392	7.10	49	288	7.00
148	334	7.20	40	340	7.10	50	243	7.00
33	425	7.20	41	343	7.10	55	265	7.00
136	335	7.20	100	270	7.05	62	289	7.00
105	300	7.20	50	270	7.05	48	190	7.00
202	333	7.15	119	291	7.05	66	222	7.00
45	371	7.15	63	321	7.05	54	264	7.00
460	334	7.15	96	281	7.05	50	277	7.00
45	372	7.15	60	261	7.05	61	260	7.00
104	273	7.15	52	293	7.05	56	299	7.00
47	328	7.15	53	297	7.05	31	289	7.00
95	343	7.15	121	328	7.00	49	317	7.00
46	328	7.15	133	294	7.05	70	274	6.95
48	357	7.15	57	279	7.00	77	295	6.95
105	305	7.15	46	297	7.00	81	277	6.90
98	346	7.12½	77	282	7.00	92	285	6.90
41	349	7.10	43	275	7.00	111	283	6.90
52	301	7.10	43	376	7.00	39	308	6.90
47	314	7.10	44	249	7.00	93	310	6.75

SHEEP—The market was fairly active, but prices were weak under the large supply. We quote common to choice at $4.00@5.50. H. E. Mallory & Bro. sold a flock of Christmas sheep at $7.50.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—BEEVES—Receipts 690, making 2,890 for the three days, against 4,200 at the same time last week; Christmas bullocks, 13½@14c; for common medium and fair cattle the market was dull and depressed, further concessions being necessary; dry cows, 7½c; common to strictly prime native steers, 8½@12½c; extra and fancy, 12¾@13½c; ordinary to fair Texans, 8@8½c; 2 car loads choice Texans held for 10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 6,950, making 11,800 for three days, against 10,650 at the same time last week. Yesterday's high prices were sustained, but the tendency was downward; common to good sheep, 5@7c; prime to premium, 7¾@8½c; good to extra lambs, 7@8¼c; 1 car-load heavy sheep, 155 lbs, 8¼@8½c.

SWINE—Arrivals, 4,360, making 9,326 for the three days, against 12,670 at the same time last week; none on sale alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 544 head, all for sale here, making 2,329 head for the three days; pens now quite empty, except of through stock; prime to extra, $5.50@6.50; fair to good, $4.25@5.00; common, $3.75@4.00; stockers, $3.00@3.25; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.25@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 4,325 head, making 10,175 for three days; Philadelphia, $7.35@7.60; Yorkers, $7.00@7.20.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,500 head, making 13,500 for the three days past; selling at $3.50@6.00.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 204; total for the week, 7,803; market over for the week; prices the same; shipping cattle unsold shipped East.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 18,800; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900; total for the week, 15,600; market fairly active; all good sold; Yorkers, $7.15@7.35, the majority at the latter price; heavy, $7.25@7.45, majority $7.40.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—HOGS—Lower for top grades; shippers, $6.40@6.70; packing, $6.90@7.15; extra, $7.20@7.25.

CATTLE—Market dull; very little doing; prices mostly nominal.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—HOGS—Dull; common, $6.50@7.00; fair to good packing, $7.05@7.35; good to extra butchers', $7.40@7.50; receipts, 17,870; shipments, $2.38.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 10d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 2d; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—No. 1, 33s; No. 2, 32s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—Latest.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 7d; New Orleans, 7⅛d; sales 15,000 bales, including speculation and export, and 7,800 bales American.

REFINED PETROLEUM—11⅛@12d, spirits, 8⅛@9d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £205,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to its liability is 42⅛ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn on balance to-day is £143,000.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—CONSOLS—Money, 93 11-16; account, 93 13-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—65s, 104; 67s, ex., 106⅛; 10-40s, 106⅛; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96; Erie, 15; preferred, 30.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—RENTES—65f 55c.

THE BANK OF FRANCE—The specie in the Bank of France increased 12,045,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 99⅛.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Business slow with commission houses, and jobbing trade continued dull. Cotton goods were quiet but generally steady in price. Low grade cotton flannels were in good demand, but fine and medium makes were quiet. Allen's fancy prints were selling at 7c by agents. Prints moved slowly. Low-priced fancy cassimeres were in moderate request. Shawls were quiet.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 16.—Petroleum quiet but firm; crude, $1.67½ at Parker's; refined, 12½c Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—Petroleum firm; demand heavy and unchanged.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 33½c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat—The market is rather more steady. Sales, 48,000 bu; 99c@$1.00 for rejected spring; $1.02@1.20 for ungraded spring; $1.09@1.10 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.11@1.12 for No. 3 Milwaukee; No. 2 Chicago nominal; $1.21@1.26 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30@1.38 for No. 1 spring; $1.15@1.32 for new and old winter red Western; $1.16@1.35 for do amber Western; $1.40@1.45 for amber Southern; $1.30@1.38 for white Western; and $1.45 for amber Pennsylvania. Rye quiet and firm, at 88@90c for Western; 90@95c for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; sales of 38,000 bu, at 78c for sail Western mixed; 76½c for high mixed and yellow Western; 75c nominally for steam Western mixed; 64@71c for new Western mixed and yellow. Oats steady; sales, 39,000 bu, at 44@50c for mixed Western and State; and 46@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm, at 10⅛@11c for long clear. Lard steady; sales 100 tcs at 13@13 1-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market steady; sales 100 brls at $1.18 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar market unchanged; limited inquiry; fair to good refining is quoted at 8⅛@8⅝c; prime at 8⅝c, and white Havana at 9¾@10⅛c. Coffee—The market continues dull and nominal; Rio is quoted at 18@20½c in gold; Maracaibo at 19½@21½c in gold. Tea—Market unchanged; moderate inquiry.

TALLOW—Market firm; country and city quoted at 9⅛@10⅛c.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Steady; 13 5-16@13⅜c; December, 13 7-32@13⅜c; January, 13 5-16@13 11-32c; February, 13 7-16@13 19-32c; March, 13 13-16@13 27-32c; April, 14 1-16c; May, 14 9-32c; June, 14 15-32c; July, 14⅝@14 21-32c; August, 14 11-16@14¾c.

FLOUR—Steady with a moderate demand; low grades of shipping extra a shade firmer; receipts, 14,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.50@4.75; common to good extra, $4.90@5.50; good to choice, $5.55@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.75; extra Ohio, $5.00@7.40; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, extra good to prime, $6.75@7.25; choice to double extra, $7.30@9.00. Rye flour steady; $4.25@5.40.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; $3.25@3.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 84,000 bu; quiet; rejected spring, $1.00; inferior ungraded spring, $1.00@1.02; No. 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.24; No. 3 do, $1.10@1.11; winter red Western, $1.24@1.28; choice amber Pennsylvania, $1.45; white Western, $1.40; No. 3 Chicago, $1.09; No. 2 do, $1.22@1.23; No. 1 Minnesota, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan, $1.30@1.32. Rye quiet but firm; Western, 88@90c; Canada in bond, 90c; State, 90@95c. Barley dull but unchanged; malt do. Corn—Receipts, 23,000 bu; Western mixed, steam, 75c; do sail, 76c; high-mixed and yellow Western, 76½@77c. Oats—Receipts, 16,000 bu; less active; scarcely so firm; Western mixed and State, 44@48c; white, 46@52c.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 80c.

HOPS—Dull; Eastern and Western, 10@15c; New York State, 11@15c; California, 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee dull; nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—More active; firmer; crude, 7½c; refined, 13c; cases, 16⅛@19⅛c.

STRAINED RESIN—Quiet; $1.70@1.75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Quiet; 37c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28½@29½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork less active; new mess, $21.25; February, $20.80. Beef quiet; new plain mess, $11.00@11.50; new extra do, $12.00@12.50; Western long clear, 10⅛c; city do, 10⅛@11c. Lard closed firm; $13.06¼@13.12½.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady; $1.18.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Active and higher for best grades; middling, 12 9-16c; low middling, 12⅛c; good ordinary, 11⅛c.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red winter, $1.41; No. 3 do, $1.28⅛. Corn steady and unchanged; 42⅛@43c cash and December. Oats higher; 35c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; $19.75. Lard—Market easier; $12.25@12.37½. Bulk meats—Market easier; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; sides, 10⅛@10⅛c; clear, 10⅛@10⅛c. Green meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 7c; sides, 10@10⅛c; hams, in pickle, 11c, up-country.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Dull, heavy, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; Western, old, 67c; new, 65c; spot, 64c, first half January. Oats scarce and firm; Western white, 50c; do mixed, 44@45c. Rye firm; demand good at 80@87c.

HAY—Quiet; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $22.00@24.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firmer feeling. Pork—New, $21.50. Bulk meats loose and nominal; shoulders, 8⅛@8⅛c; clear rib, 11⅛@11⅛c. Bacon lower; shoulders, 10@10⅛c; clear rib, 13@13⅛c. Hams—15⅛@16c. Lard quiet; crude, 13⅛c; refined, 13⅛c.

BUTTER—Active, firm, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firm and nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.16½@1.17.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 12⅛c; crude, 10⅛c.

CLOVER SEED—12½c.

FLOUR—Market dull and weak; extra, $4.75@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.75@6.62½; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Pennsylvania red, $1.38@1.40; Western do, $1.00@1.20; Pennsylvania amber, $1.43; white, $1.46. Rye—Pennsylvania, 90c. Corn—Market dull; yellow, old, 70@71c; new, 58@65c. Oats—White, 46@52c; mixed, 43@45c.

WHISKY—Held at $1.16.

BUTTER—New York state and Bradford County, Pa., extra, 33@34c; firsts, 30@32c; Western extra, 26@30c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—COTTON—Steady; fair demand; 12⅛c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; not quotably lower; red, $1.20@1.30. Corn quiet and steady; 47@49c. Oats—Full prices asked, but no demand; 35@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet but steady; 78@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $20.50. Lard fair and lower; steam, $12.42½@12.47½c; kettle, 13⅛@13⅛c. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅛c; spot, 11⅛c; March closing 11⅛c bid, buyer March; clear, 10⅛@11c; outside rates for fully cured. Bacon in only limited jobbing demand at 10c, 12⅛c, and 13⅛c. Green meats easier; shoulders, $7.05; sides, $10.05; hams, $10.50@10.87½.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; firm; $1.11.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.02½; hard, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, 97⅛c; January, 98⅛c; February, 99⅛c; No. 3, 82⅛c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 54c. Oats fair and advanced; No. 2, 32⅛@32⅛c. Barley steady and in good request; No. 2, December, 98⅛c; No. 3, 64⅛c. Rye less firm and in fair demand; No. 1, 71⅛@72⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Mess pork, $19.25. Prime kettle lard, 13c; steam, 13⅛@13⅛c. Sweet-pickled hams, 10⅛@11⅛c; dry-salted shoulders, 6⅛c, loose; middles, 10⅛@10⅛c, boxed.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 91,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat a shade lower; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.23½; extra white Michigan, $1.34; amber Michigan, $1.18½; March, $1.23½; No. 2 do, 99c; No. 2 red, $1.21½c. Corn steady; moderate demand; high-mixed, 55c; new do, spot, 49½c; December, 49½c; January, 48c; low-mixed, 48c; No. 2 white, 53c; no grade new, 47c; damaged new, 44c. Oats dull; white, 40c; Michigan, 35½c.

BRAN—Steady; moderate demand; 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—SUGAR—Demand active; inferior, 5½c; common, 5⅛@6c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@7c; prime to choice, 7⅛@7⅛c; choice yellow clarified, 8⅛c.

FLOUR—Only local demand and unchanged.

GRAIN—Oats—Very little demand; sales of choice white Galena, 54c.

BRAN—Lower; 90@95c.

HAY—Prime quoted $20.00@23.00; choice, $25.00.

BACON—Stronger; no shoulders; clear rib sides, 13⅛c; clear, 14c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—FLOUR—Moderate demand; Western superfine, $4.25@4.75; common extras, $5.25@5.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.75@7.25; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.25@7.25; Illinois, $6.25@8.00; fancy Minnesota, $8.50@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 69@71c. Oats, mixed and white, 45@54c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—GRAIN—Wheat heavy; 1,500 bu Green Bay at $1.25. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats, rye, and barley inactive and unchanged.

MARINE.

A DISASTROUS SEASON.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Capt. J. W. Hall, the marine reporter, states that the number of disasters on the lakes during the present season was 1,056, a decrease from last year of 131. Of this number, 562 occurred on Lake Michigan, 152 on Lake Huron, 189 on Lake Erie, 62 on Lake Ontario, 19 on Lake St. Clair, 26 on Lake Superior, and 46 on the rivers. Eighty-five vessels of all descriptions, with an aggregate carrying capacity of 27,177 tons, valued at $1,049,000, have passed out of existence. Twenty-five new vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 14,737 tons, valued at $1,109,500, were commissioned during the year. The total amount of property lost, including hulls and cargoes, is $3,791,300, which exceeds that of last year by $104,700.

THE WINDIATE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MANITOWOC, Wis., Dec. 14.—The *Inter-Ocean* of Dec. 11 accuses the owners of the schr C. B. Windiate of being avaricious. I wish to correct that statement by sending you proof to the contrary, which I would like you to publish. Previous to receipt of letter dated Nov. 22, I telegraphed our agent at Chicago to strip her and lay her up; but, upon receipt of letter of 22d inst., telegraphed agent to use his judgment. Yours, etc.,

THOMAS WINDIATE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—*Thos. Windiate, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: The Windiate arrived here this a. m. all right, and will be ready to load on Wednesday next, and Capt McKey says he is willing. Now, freights are getting better, and think will get 8c for her from Milwaukee by that time. Still, shall do as you decide. Yours respectfully,

A. R. ATKINS & CO.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—*Thomas Windiate, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your several telegrams were received, and yours of this date saying, "On receipt your letter, charter at your judgment. Answer. Thomas Windiate," was also received, and, on receipt of same, chartered the Windiate, from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 7c wheat, which is all they are paying for steam. We are now figuring with agent of Northern Transportation Company to have one of his boats take hold of the Windiate here, tow her to Milwaukee, and from there to Buffalo at $300 to $400, and, if we can get him to do so, think it will result in your favor, as the tugs in the river may be laid up and considerable ice, and if the boat takes her in tow they should reach Buffalo before your season insurance on hull expires. It is now 3 p. m., and we await your telegram asking if we shall let her tow through. Yours truly,

A. R. ATKINS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The tugs Crawford and E. Van Dalson are being repaired at the yards of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company. .... The schr Harvey Bissel, about the safety of which considerable anxiety has prevailed at this port, arrived here yesterday in good condition. She had a cargo of lumber from Alpena. The Captain states that he tried to leave Alpena about the 1st of this month, but stuck fast in the ice and could not get out until the 8th, on which day he left for this port. He had seen no vessel of any kind between Alpena and this port, and brings no tidings of the Windiate, which is now generally given up as lost. He also states that the schr Bailey has laid up at Tawas. It was lucky for the Bissel that she arrived when she did, as since yesterday afternoon a frightful gale has been prevailing in this section, and the thermometer was nearly at zero at 9 o'clock last evening, with a further downward tendency. As far as known there are no vessels out now.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bMilwaukee Passenger	‡11:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
bMadison & Elroy Express	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bMarquette Express	*9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	[illegible]
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 26 Lake-st., Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 6:30 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]

*Sunday Ex. ‡ Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	[illegible]
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:30 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:50 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:50 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Peoria Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Keokuk Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:20 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Depot, Exposition Building. Ticket Office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:30 a. m.	8:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:00 p. m.	8:10 a. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Fast Line	† 10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sunday excepted. ‖ Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 101 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morning Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Evening Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Sundays excepted. ‖Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

The Registered Construction Bonds of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, standing on the books of said Company, in the following names, to-wit: E. E. Atwater, W. M. Anthony, Alex. Brown, J. A. Brown, Jr., E. Bowen, Geo. Brown, Sarah A. Brown, John N. Brown, J. Beecher, D. P. Bacon, Jas. K. Burtis, O. Bronson, C. C. Brewster, Wm. Brown, M. C. Barker, Isabella Brown, G. S. Brown and others, L. Blackman, E. Bringhurst, Jane S. Brown, C. E. Bill, Jr., F. Bronson, S. B. Cobb, T. P. Coale, Mary C. Chase, Benj. Carver, G. B. Carhart, F. B. Cossitt, E. J. Caldwell, estate of W. J. Caner, J. C. Dawes, C. D. Dickey, C. D. Dickey, J. H. Dunham, Thos. S. Dickerson, Alice Eaton, E. Frankenthal, S. B. Freeman, Fidelity Ins. T. & S. Deposit Co., W. H. Graham, G. A. Greenway, J. H. Hubbell, E. Hoffman, H. Hunnewell, Trustee, E. H. Haddock, B. Ingham, W. W. Keen, Sarah E. Keen, S. D. Keen, C. B. Keen, M. B. Keen, Guardian, T. H. Kertley, H. S. Kellogg, J. S. Lambert, M. A. Leavitt, C. H. Malcom, Henry Meige, F. Marquand, C. S. Mason, N. H. Morrison, M. B. Mitchell, C. G. Mitchell, H. H. Magie, Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, W. L. Newberry, J. R. Newberry, George Nugent, P. F. W. Peck, M. K. Peck, F. W. Peck, A. M. Quandale, C. J. Russell, George Smith & Co., Israel Sheldon, H. Schubart, S. A. Smith, S. Shannon, E. J. P. Shields, George F. Stone, J. W. Starr, W. Alexander Smith, H. Shipley, Gerritt H. Smith, L. L. Tinkham, Trustee, J. Thomson, Joseph E. Temple, Moses Taylor, J. M. Underwood, A. R. Van Nest, Jr., A. Van Ness, E. Van Ness, H. P. Ward, C. P. Willard, H. Webster, D. S. Wilson, T. J. Wilson, George Wildes, J. S. Wallace, A. B. West, E. W. Willard, Joseph Whitaker, E. T. Watkins, E. L. Winthrop, Trustee, P. L. Yoe, Henry Young, James H. Young, Henry L. Young, and bearing the following numbers, to-wit: Nos. 644, 431, 1,307, 1,308, [illegible], 443, 27, 263, 454, 497, 1,207, 97, [illegible] 677, 1,359, 1,093, 1,269, 1,399, 1,414, 694, 85, 776, [illegible] 63, 64, 289, 1,053, 1,068, 497, 499, 70, [illegible] 899, 1,119, 702, 695, 75, 295, 297, 793, [illegible] 298, 1,302, 1,412, 1,273, 67, 716, 1,234, 1,441, [illegible] 329, 723, 928, 529, 737, 101, 321, 581, [illegible] 326, 731, 117, 114, 335, 733, 1,367, 741, 1,171, [illegible] 1,440, 123, 124, 125, 127, 342, 650, [illegible] 419, 144, 347, 554, 747, 937, 1,187, 1,306, [illegible] 747, 788, 763, 1,174, 1,362, 179, 971, 754, [illegible] 575, 764, 974, 1,205, 577, 177, 180, 214, 677, [illegible] 1,351, 1,216, 558, 191, 192, 283, [illegible] 1,297, 1,228, 262, 289, 603, 1,050, 1,361, [illegible] 207, 209, 210, 401, 211, 402, 213, 404, are, by resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, called in and paid; and the same will be paid on demand at the offices of the Company on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1876. The holders of said bonds are hereby notified thereof, and that on and after the said 1st day of January, A. D. 1876, the said bonds will cease to bear interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,

E. T. WATKINS, President.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary,

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1875.

CHEAP TRANSIT.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Transportation Convention.

Resolutions in Favor of Land and Water Routes.

The Hennepin Canal Specially Urged—Resolutions for and Against Subsidies.

The Customary Visit to the Board of Trade and Stock-Yards.

Grand Banquet to the Delegates at the Pacific.

The Toasts and the Replies.

BUSINESS MEETING.

A GOOD DAY FOR RESOLUTIONS.

The American Board of Transportation and Commerce continued its sessions at the Grand Pacific yesterday morning, Vice-President Henry in the chair. The early hour of meeting—9 o'clock—had a bad effect upon the attendance. It was getting toward 11 o'clock before the room filled and presented the lively appearance of the previous day. It was half-past 9 when the Convention was called to order. There was then a loud demand for the Rev. Robert Collyer, who had promised to open the meeting with prayer, but he was not forthcoming. In the absence of any minister of the Gospel, Mr. Marwin, who has shown an anxiety all through for devotional exercises, said he was not ashamed to address the Throne of Grace, and offered up a very beautiful prayer.

THE AMERICAN MIDLAND ROAD.

Mr. Carter, of Illinois, then submitted the following resolution:

Whereas, The more central States have not the same facilities by water-routes as others, but can only be accommodated by increased railroad facilities; therefore,

Resolved, That the projected route of the American Midland Railroad on, or near, the fortieth parallel of north latitude, through the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, to Colorado, is of sufficient national importance to require an act of Congress for organization of a company upon such route as indicated, without any land-grant or subsidy, and the Senators and members of Congress are hereby requested to advocate and secure, if possible, that measure at the present session.

THE FOX RIVER.

Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, offered the following:

Whereas, The rapidly-developing resources demand a cheap and reliable highway;

Whereas, The sister States of the Northwest recognize the necessity of such highway; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention indorse the necessity of the Fox and Wisconsin River improvement, and urge Congress to make as large appropriations as may be necessary to complete the work at the earliest practicable date on such plans as the Engineer Department may deem the most reliable and entirely adequate to the wants of commerce.

BILLS OF LADING.

Mr. Kemp, of New York, presented the following:

Whereas, The present forms of bills of lading issued by the several transportation lines, both domestic and foreign, are drawn with such restriction as to avoid (unless enforced by legal process) almost entire liability as common carriers;

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Board is hereby requested to consider the question, and to recommend such forms for bills of lading as will secure full protection to the shippers.

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. Shaw, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mississippi Valley States are the greatest mineral and cereal-producing districts in this nation; that the Mississippi River is the natural outlet to the ocean for the products of said valley, and it is the belief of this Convention that, if the legitimate attention of Congress be turned to the improvement of said rivers, no unfriendly legislation against railroads is necessary, and that the competition between river and rail transportation will work a fair tariff of freights.

THE MICHIGAN-ERIE CANAL.

Mr. Walt Talcott presented a resolution recommending that petitions be presented to Congress asking that provision be made for a preliminary survey for a water-route to the seaboard by a ship-canal from Lake Michigan to Lake Erie by way of the Kalamazoo River to the Detroit River, or by a more southerly route to Lake Erie at Toledo, or some other point as may be found preferable.

ANTI-RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Mr. G. Wicker, of Illinois, offered the following:

Whereas, Several of the Northwestern States through their Legislatures have passed laws having for their object the control of the rate of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers over and on the railroads within their respective States, the enforcement of which laws having raised the question as to the rights of the individual to his property when invested in a corporation, and thereby discrediting the securities of corporations in said States; and

Whereas, It is believed by this Convention that the States that have passed such laws have not benefited the cause of cheap transportation to an extent sufficient to pay for the loss of credit resulting from the principle of the right of a State to measure and limit the power of a corporation to fix such rates for carrying of freight and passengers as will make remunerative the capital invested in them; and

Whereas, The combination of capital is necessary for the development of the resources of the nation, and as competing lines of railroads are desirable as a means for cheapening the cost of sending to the seaboard the products of the interior; it is therefore

Resolved, That this Convention do recommend the repeal of all laws enacted by any State which denies the corporation the full control of its property, subject only to the proper jurisdiction by the State.

ON THE OTHER TACK.

Mr. Flagg, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the railway legislation of the several States that have attempted to assert the right of the public authorities to control the railway transportation of their States should be prosecuted until the railway corporations are made to obey the Governmental powers that called them into existence.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATIONS.

L. G. Wilcox, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That the practice of railroad companies in the carrying through freights at low rates against competing lines, and charging exorbitant local rates to make up the deficiency on through freights, is an unjust discrimination, unjust to the public, and ruinous to the mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural interests of the region adjoining such road.

Resolved, That such discrimination is in violation of law, and that we most earnestly protest against such discrimination.

Resolved, That freight rates should be proportioned to the labor performed and capital invested, and we believe equitable local rates will be reciprocally advantageous to railroad corporations and to localities adjacent to such roads.

The above resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

MR. HARRIS, OF KENTUCKY,

rose to make a personal explanation. He said the resolutions he offered Wednesday night with reference to the Texas Pacific were brought forward solely with a view to endeavor to harmonize what might be separate interests in the Convention. He had been charged with being a Tom Scott man. That was not so. The resolutions simply expressed the desire of the people he represented that they might have the road, that they needed it, and that the country at large was willing they should have it. Mr. Harris then proceeded to show that he was opposed to subsidies generally.

ARTIFICIAL WATER ROUTES.

Col. Frobele, of Georgia, of the Committee on Artificial Water-Routes, submitted the report of that Committee, which, after recounting the different appropriations made by Congress for the Mississippi River, etc., concluded as follows:

Your Committee earnestly recommend that there be a continuation of these efforts, but that other and more effective steps be taken to make the complaint of a suffering people heard even where it has been unheeded. We recommend that an Executive Committee be appointed for each State, and that such Committee be clothed with power to appoint sub-committees in any Congressional District, and that it may be made the duty of such Committees to labor that only such men as are elected upon the great material issues of the day be impressed with the important matter of legislating for the people; that the question of making labor profitable, and with it of restoring our commercial prosperity, and to make the lost financial status of the country be made the leading issues in every campaign, and that the support of the friends of these measures be given to only such men as are pledged to labor for the proper settlement of these questions.

We further recommend:

First—That, in addition to the great improvements already undertaken by the Government, the Illinois & Mississippi Canal (formerly known as the Hennepin Canal) be undertaken by the Government at once.

Second—That the State of New York be earnestly requested to complete a ship-canal (of the capacity of the Welland Canal) from Oswego to the Hudson River, and that a committee of five be appointed to present each of the above recommendations to Congress and to the State of New York.

Col. Frobele then asked and obtained permission to read a letter of Gov. Smith, of Georgia, giving his views on the industrial and commercial depression of the country, which was well received, and a note of thanks accorded the author.

GOV. BEVERIDGE.

At this point Gov. Beveridge entered the room and was invited to the platform. He addressed the Convention as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Not being present yesterday I am not aware of the channel in which your deliberations run. The Northwest is the grain field of our country—the great breadstuff-producing region of the continent. With its widely extended territory, with the soil rich and productive before the white man set foot upon the prairie, it was better adapted to agriculture than were the old Colonial States of the Union, and with 200 years of cultivation it will be better adapted than they will be after twenty centuries of civilization, for the ages will never level down their mountains nor fill up their valleys. With improved implements of industry and with an active, enterprising, industrious, and intelligent population, the Northwest will furnish food to the cities and factories of the East and to the cotton-fields of the South, and feed the starving millions of the Old World. [Applause.] Upon the borders of these lakes, upon the Ohio River, upon the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri, live to-day more than 15,000,000 of people; in fifty years there will be 50,000,000, and at the coming of the next Centennial there will be 100,000,000 of people living here in the great valley of the Mississippi. And this mighty people, hemmed in on the right and on the left by mountains, will never be cut off from the sea. The rivers, and the lakes, and the railroads, will be their highways to the ocean; and, living here, with their backs upon the frozen regions and dark forests of the North, will ever look out Southward, and with their left hands will sport with the commerce of the Atlantic, and will reach out their right hands across the Mississippi River and gather in the trade of Asia and the islands of the sea.

The object of this Convention, as I understand it, is to discuss the question of transportation, cheap transportation. I speak in behalf of the people of the Northwest as a representative of this State. If I were a member of this Convention I might be permitted to speak of something that interests more particularly the State of Illinois; but, occupying the position I do, I think I ought to take a broader ground and a broader view, and speak of interests that affect the whole Northwest and the entire nation. [Loud applause.] The people of the West and all of the Northwest are in favor of removing every obstruction to navigation in the great Mississippi River, of making it the great outlet of commerce and trade to the sea, and to the countries beyond the sea; and I think the people here in the Northwest, especially in this State, and Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, would be pleased to see the channels of commerce between the Mississippi and the lakes improved. Beyond this, too, the people of the Northwest are interested in the improvement of the channel of commerce by way of the lakes to the Atlantic seaboard. [Applause.] We are all interested in that; not only the producer but the consumer, Mr. President, in your own city, is interested in that, for if you don't afford us means of transporting our surplus products to your laboring men, mechanics, and manufacturers in your State, in New England, and in Pennsylvania, the time will come when they will come here on our prairies and build up their establishments where they can get cheap food. [Applause.]

We are interested then in the deepening and the widening of the New York and Erie Canal. When that canal was built, it served the purposes of the country. But the people want that canal deepened and widened to make it suitable for the commerce of the present day, to float our cereals from the prairies to your market, and thence to the markets of the whole world. And I wish to say to the gentlemen from New York that unless you do that, you will find other cities and points on the seaboard successfully competing with you for the trade of the West.

And one thing more you must do. You must build more houses and granaries equal to the commerce and trade of our country. You must do as much for yourselves as Chicago and other Western cities have done for themselves. Leave it not to the railroads, for they will crowd their granaries and warehouses with grain upon their tracks. Build granaries and warehouses outside the railroads, and then, with this improvement and enlargement of your canal during the summer months, we will crowd your granaries and warehouses with the cereals of the West, with which you can supply your own demand during the winter months and the demands of the foreign trade. And in those months we can fill up our own granaries and warehouses here, and, as soon as spring comes, we will forward to your markets the abundance we have stored up during the winter. [Applause.]

I feel honored in being called upon to address you. I thank you for the patience with which you have listened to me, and I wish, as the Executive of the State, to welcome you, especially the delegates from other States, to our city, and to the great State of Illinois. I hope, while you are here, your time will be pleasantly and agreeably taxed, and that you will go from this hall and from this city bearing to your homes pleasant memories of Chicago, of Illinois, and of our people, our trade, and our commerce.

The President briefly replied to the address of Gov. Beveridge, concurring in his views as to the improvements needed to further develop the country. He suggested further that a double-track freight railroad from Chicago to New York would do much in the direction of bringing down freights.

ANOTHER ROAD.

Mr. Robinson, of Kansas, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a grand trunk line for transportation between East and West should be constructed, owned, and operated by the producing and consuming classes, and exclusively in their interest.

Resolved, That the officers of this organization should co-operate with the Patrons of Husbandry and Industry, Boards of Trade, and such other organizations as may be interested in the enterprise, with a view to early completion of such trunk line.

Mr. Hornist, of Iowa, offered a resolution that the Government of the United States should aid in the construction of the Forty-first Parallel Railroad of the United States, double track and 3 feet gauge, and subject to civil control.

THE ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

Mr. Russell, of Iowa, presented the following:

Resolved, That the extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal westward to the Mississippi River will constitute an important link in the chain of communication between the great water channels of the West and of the Atlantic seaboard, and that the necessities of the commerce of the Upper Mississippi Valley, demanding as these do a more direct and more speedy water communication with the great lakes and with the Eastern seaports than is now enjoyed, and the comparatively inexpensive nature of this improvement, to cost less than $4,000,000, according to careful estimates made by Government surveys, impels this Convention to urge that Congress shall at an early day take measures to secure an early construction and completion of this much-needed channel of inter-State communication.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION

ensued on a motion to take from the table and refer the paper read by Mr. Fitch and purporting to give the opinion of the farmers of Illinois on the transportation question. Several gentlemen expressed their conviction that the charges contained in the paper with regard to the terminal charges at New York and Buffalo were incorrect. Mr. Stewart, of Illinois, defended the paper in a lengthy speech. The paper was ultimately referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. McCrae, Baker, Russell, Sturtevant, Stewart, and Munford.

THE SUBSIDY QUESTION.

Mr. Edwards, of Wisconsin, offered the following:

Resolved, That the report of the United States Senate Committee on Transportation in recommending the bonding of the Government to the extent of $100,000,000 to promote cheap transportation, be heartily indorsed by this Convention.

Mr. Rae, of Illinois, offered the following:

Resolved, That, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, indorsements, or by pledge of public credit, should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprise, and that all appropriations from the Public Treasury ought to be limited at the time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively demanded by the public service.

Mr. Eferson, of Illinois, presented the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the National Government of the United States is sufficiently empowered to provide and regulate by law inter-State commerce.

These, together with a large number of other resolutions, were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

RAILROAD GAUGES.

Mr. Eferson, of Illinois, moved the appointment of a committee consisting of one from each State to report to the next meeting of the Board all information to be obtained with reference to the different gauges of railroads. Referred.

The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

VIEWING THE CITY.

ON 'CHANGE.

At 12 o'clock the delegates in a body went to the Board of Trade, where they were welcomed on behalf of the Board by President Armour, who said that the commerce of Chicago had suffered from the exorbitant charges for the transportation of the products of the West to the seaboard. In their efforts to cheapen freights, and to save time, they would receive the hearty support of all members of the Board of Trade. As merchants engaged in commercial business, their sense of justice compelled them to believe that there should be no conflict between labor and capital honestly invested. What they wish to see, therefore, more than anything else, was the settlement of the causes of complaints uttered by the people. Mr. Armour then introduced to the Board Mr. John F. Henry, President of the Convention.

In behalf of the American Board of Transportation and Commerce, Mr. Henry thanked them for their hearty welcome to Chicago, and for the banquet which they had prepared for them in the evening. In his opinion, Chicago was especially in need of a water outlet to the Atlantic. Not only Chicago, but the whole country would be benefited by this. As he himself was a business man, he could appreciate their feelings, which were undoubtedly in favor of a short speech. He closed his remarks by a renewal of his thanks for their hospitality.

After a few remarks from Gov. Beveridge and a speech by State Senator Voris, the delegates withdrew.

THE STOCK-YARDS.

At 2 o'clock a visit was paid to the Stock-Yards, via the Michigan Southern. The wonders of this institution were inspected with great minuteness, and the hospitalities extended seemed to be generally enjoyed.

THE BANQUET.

THE CHICAGOANS ENTERTAIN THE DELEGATES.

A complimentary banquet was given at the Grand Pacific last night to the delegates of the Convention by the citizens of Chicago and Illinois. The arrangements were on an unusual scale of grandeur, and surpassed any previous dinner at this famous hostelry. The tables were tastefully arranged, the viands well-selected and carefully served, and the waiters uniformly attentive and obliging. About 300 sat down to dinner, including nearly all the delegates and the following prominent citizens and invited guests: Gov. Beveridge, Vice-President Henry, Dr. Sullivan, John V. Farwell, J. Young Scammon, Commissioner Utley, Gov. Bross, R. P. Derickson, George Armour, Cyrus A. McCormick, S. S. Hayes, the Hon. John Young, of Montreal; Dr. Bernard, ex-Mayor of Montreal; ex-Ald. Pickering, Col. Peyton, of Virginia; Sydney Myers, Senator Oglesby, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Charles Randolph, Gen. McClurg, C. P. Kellogg, Gen. Stockton, John Durand, Ald. Stone, Murry Nelson, George Schneider, J. Irving Pearce, D. D. Spencer, H. G. Powers, L. B. Sidney, ex-Gov. Dougherty, Col. Pearson, and Col. Brown, of the Warehouse Commissioners; and James McKinley. At a quarter past 8 o'clock the guests marched into the spacious dining-room, and took up position before the tables. Gov. Beveridge officiated as President. Grace was said by Dr. Sullivan, after which the guests fell to with a will. About an hour was spent in discussing the eatables, and then the cigars were produced, and every one settled down for the post-prandial orations. Letters of regret were first read from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan and Mayor Colvin, and

GOV. BEVERIDGE

delivered a short address, touching upon the objects of the Convention, the effects of the War in promoting national unity, and the great future of the country. The Governor then gave the following sentiment:

The American Continent—Its discovery and settlement is mainly attributable to commercial enterprise, whose star of empire shines resplendent in the West. Upon its soil was first legally displayed the spirit of universal freedom and equal political and religious rights. May its Governments, though varied in form and character, forever preserve the elements of true liberty; to be of the people, by the people, and for the people; may they be powerful to redress the wrong and to suppress the vicious outgrowth of tyrannical monopolies in whatever disguise such vicious outgrowth may appear. May they each and all of them work together to advance the public weal, and shield the American at home and abroad, with even more than a Roman indemnity, from vulgar abuse by the truthful assertion, "I am an American citizen."

The Hon. John Dougherty responded in an eloquent speech, which was warmly received.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

The next sentiment announced by the President was:

Cheap Transportation—The key to the supremacy of our modern civilization upon the American Continent—to its wealth, peace, and prosperity, and progress in all future time.

President Henry was called upon to respond, and in doing so said if Columbus knew what was going on, he must regret he did not come to Chicago. After referring to the great administrative qualities of Abraham Lincoln, he said on his right and left there was excellent timber for other Presidents of the United States. The speaker then went on to discuss the question of transportation, pointing out what means were needed to build up the prosperity of the country on an enduring basis.

The Hon. Francis B. Thurber, of New York, also responded to this sentiment. The men of to-day, he said, must be no laggards if they intended to keep up with the times. Proper channels for the outlet of the immense production of which the country was capable should be provided, and we would have to have an improved transportation system both by water and rail before the country would be developed in keeping with its vast resources.

OUR GUESTS.

Gov. Beveridge then gave the sentiment:

Our Guests—We welcome them to this breaking of bread in commemoration of the blessings always attendant on united action for the general good.

George G. Benedict, of Vermont, responded in behalf of the East. If they could solve this question of transportation there would be nothing small or sickly about it; it would be the glory of the world. In view of the hearty welcome the delegates had received in Chicago, he trusted the Convention would give the East an opportunity to show their hospitality.

Col. Peyton, of Virginia, replied for the South. In the course of an eloquent address he said that the nation craved that the asperities of civil strife be forgotton, and supplanted by the kindly feeling of friendly intercourse. A combination of adverse circumstances had produced a palsy in this land, and it was fitting they should meet and take counsel on the greatest question of the age, which was monopolizing the thoughts of the ablest statesmen of the country. The South had started on a new career. There was a day when they lived in the sublimtted and lofty atmosphere of political ferocity, but something had occurred which had knocked the conceit out of them. They believed that for the country to be happy, prosperous, and united, they must develop what God had given in abundance beyond all people beneath the sun. The South would support anything which would improve the country, because they contributed to the taxes, and proposed to get a common benefit. They would labor to make this a great and properous country, crowned by constitutional liberty regulated by constitutional law. [Applause.]

The Hon. H. J. Chatman, of Portland, Oregon, was called upon to respond for the West, which he did in an effective speech.

For the North, Dr. Bernard was called upon to respond. Although native and residents of another country separated by an imaginary line, with institutions and a form of goverment differing in some respects from ours, they were so much alike in language, laws, and blood, and their interests were in many respects so identical, that whatever tended to the development and the promotion of trade and commerce could not fail to command their cordial sympathy, approval, and co-operation. The Doctor, having listened to considerable praise of the United States, which he was not disposed to begrudge, put in a good word for Canada, with whose institutions they were pretty well satisfied. It has been remarked that annexation would be a desirable thing, but he expressed the hope that the beautiful flag of the Dominion of Canada would wave over the whole country, and that the President of the evening would live to see that glad day. [Laughter and cheers.] Dr. Bernard went on to discuss the respective merits of the two countries in the same good-humored way, evoking great laughter and expressions of good feeling. In conclusion, he said the people of Canada, different reports to the contrary, were content with their political relationship and their condition as an integral portion of the British Empire. With their commercial condition they were not so well satisfied. They wanted a larger market, and it would be for the interest of both countries if they had a free interchange of commodities. He wanted to see the same freedom of intercourse of commerce between the States as was enjoyed socially.

The Hon. Emmet L. Ross, of Mississippi, replied further on this subject.

Dr. Sullivan was also called upon to respond, which he did in a humorous speech, pointing out the enormous interest clergymen had in cheap transportation, especially to the seaboard once a year. He regarded the merchants as the true ambassadors of the nation.

Other toasts and sentiments followed, the gathering not dispersing until an early hour.

The Committee on Invitation and Arrangement—J. W. Preston, M. N. Brainard, and J. F. Claflin—deserve great credit for the completeness with which everything was carried out. The music during the evening was furnished by the Great Exposition Band.

Mrs. Norton, the Poetess.

The Hon. Mrs. Norton, whose approaching marriage to Sir W. Stirling Maxwell is announced in the London *Athenæum*, is rather advanced in years for a bride. She is now sixty-seven years old. Her grandfather was the celebrated dramatist, orator, and statesman, Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Her first marriage, to Hon. George Chapple Norton, took place very nearly half a century ago, in 1827. She was a precocious rhymester, and a volume of her juvenile poems was published in 1820, when George IV. had just begun to reign, and James Monroe was President of the United States. Her most widely-known poem, "Bingen on the Rhine," was the school-boy declamation of men now past middle age. Miss Sedgwick, in her "Letters from Abroad" (published in 1841), described Mrs. Norton as the perfection of intellectual and physical beauty, uniting masculine force with feminine delicacy.

GENUINE DEMOCRACY.

It Will Soon Have an Organ in Chicago.

Pomeroy Will Begin the Publication of the "Weekly Democrat" Here.

Why He Comes West—What He Hopes to Accomplish.

The Story of His Bankruptcy.

It having come to the knowledge of The Tribune that Mr. M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy was in town, a reporter was detailed yesterday to look him up and find out what his object is in coming to this city, it having been reported that he was coming to Chicago to establish a simon-pure, unadulterated Democratic newspaper. The pencil-wielder found him registered at the Commercial Hotel. Mr. Pomeroy received The Tribune representative most courteously, and felt perfectly willing to say anything that would be of information to the public. His private secretary, Mr. Whittaker, was present during the interview.

THE BALL OPENED.

After the reporter had put a point to his pencil he opened his batteries, as follows:

Reporter—Mr. Pomeroy, I understand that you come to Chicago with the object of starting a new daily paper?

Mr. Pomeroy—Young man, I'll just tell you, and be candid with you, and give you all the facts: I am going to remove *Pomeroy's Democrat* from New York to this city. I close the office there with the close of the year and open it here Jan. 1, intending to publish the weekly without interruption. I own no daily now, but at the first possible moment I intend to establish one,—that is, as soon as the time is ripe. I am trying to get a building, and as soon as I do, I shall move my types and office fixtures. I am now negotiating for mammoth presses. To obtain suitable offices is now my greatest anxiety.

"RED HOT."

R.—What will the politics of your paper here be?

Mr. P.—Independently Democratic at all times and under all circumstances, and red hot, as usual.

R.—Before going further, have you any objection to giving the reasons why you leave New York and come to Chicago, and how you became financially involved there.

Mr. P.—I have no objections to making a full statement. It runs back to 1868, during the Pendleton greenback-movement. I went to that Convention at Tammany Hall, July 4, 1868, at the earnest solicitation of many Western friends. My La Crosse *Democrat* was then in the zenith of its fame. Mr. Pendleton's friends urged me to establish a paper in New York advocating the Western interests. I consented to do it, though much against my better judgment. I found that I had to fight Tammany Democracy in order to give the principles of true Democracy. They tried to

BUY ME OVER

to the Ring, but I refused to sell out either my principles or friends in the West, because it would compel me to do work that I could not conscientiously do. They made my paper one of the city printers, authorized to publish the laws of the city and the Council proceedings, and I did work to the amount of $350,000; but I refused to make my paper

A RING ORGAN,

and the Ring refused to pay me. In a consultation, the Tammany managers stated that I must be froze out, and I sent word back that, while they were freezing me, I would burn them out; that I would use the power of the *Democrat* and my own to break the power of Tammany. I started my paper in New York on purpose to do that thing. The work that the paper went there to do having been done, I return to my home in the West to help the Democrats of the West and South to organize for the protection of Western and Southern interests against the Wall street money power, the National Bank Ring, and all of that New England fanaticism which hangs the cat Monday which killed a rat Sunday. I propose to establish in the City of Chicago what has not been in existence there for many years,—

AN HONEST DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER—

one that is not in the pay of Wall street, National Banks, and thieves generally, or that is run for the purpose of blackmailing.

R.—But about your failure?

Mr. P.—Well, after I had established my paper by advertising and other means, the Tammany Ring hired the most prominent news-stands in the City of New York, at from $15 to $30 per month, to keep them from selling the *Democrat*. I lost cash and property to the amount of $480,000 in that venture, and

RAN IN DEBT $220,000

more, of which I managed to pay $60,000, and left debts due to the amount of $140,000, from which I applied for relief in the Bankrupt Court. I finally sold my paper to Tweed for $75,000. I applied for relief from these debts because they were contracted prior to 1871, and that I might be able to start anew. My creditors were all represented at a meeting held for the purpose, and they unanimously relieved me.

THE WEEKLY.

R.—As to the ownership of the weekly, does it still belong to you?

Mr. P.—The ownership of the weekly passed out of my hands after my failure, three years ago, but has again come back to me. I have been offered $200,000 in cash for it, and a salary of $12,000 a year, as long as I live, to edit it, but I refused it, because I prefer to work directly for the public. Its circulation is now 30,000, and it goes to 9,000 Post-Offices throughout the country. The weekly kept up the war on Tammany long after I sold the daily. I have organized 600 clubs throughout the country against Tammany, and have been constantly in communication with leading Democrats in different States, with a view of

STANDING IN THE ROAD OF EVERY MAN

that Tammany could present, on account of its principles being un-Democratic, through the use of millions of stolen money. In the fight with Tammany I lost all my Wisconsin property, which was taken from me through my agents and professed friends. My other property, besides my newspaper in La Crosse, valued at $200,000, I mortgaged to pay my New York debts.

R.—Will you please explain how you lost your La Crosse *Democrat*?

Mr. P.—Yes, sir. When I left that city, I left in charge of the paper a young man whom I had raised and loved as a brother, whose name is John Sims. I placed him in the confidential capacity of friend and publisher, with power of attorney to do and act. He had large wages and allowed them to accumulate, and left his earnings in the office.

MORE PERFIDY.

My publisher in New York, while I was from home, also having a power of attorney, engaged in stock speculations in Wall street, and gave my several notes for large amounts, which were received by the brokers as margins. These notes, instead of being used for that purpose, were sold on the street at prices ranging from 85 to 95 cents on the dollar, without my knowledge or consent. There was no stock bought, but the notes were held as good against me, the record showing that my publisher had the power of attorney to act. Suits were brought and

JUDGMENT OBTAINED FOR MANY THOUSANDS—

about $16,000. Executions were issued, directed against my property in New York and LaCrosse. On the first attachment of part of my property in LaCrosse—material in the newspaper office—Mr. Sims swore out another attachment against me for a claim of $500 he had as back-pay for services, and put the Sheriff in charge of the office and material. He then instructed an attorney to appear and say I had no defense. The property was sold in two or three days, and my first knowledge was that Sims had quit my employ and was to start in business for himself. The Greeley campaign commenced about that time, when the Democrats and others of the friends of that movement raised a few thousand dollars for Sims, and agreed to defend him in any suit that I might bring, and bought him to change the name from La Crosse *Democrat* to the La Crosse *Liberal Democrat*.

WHY HE COMES TO CHICAGO.

Rep.—And now, why do you come to Chicago?

Mr. P.—I come to Chicago because my mission in New York is ended. Because I recognize this as the greatest city in the West, and the man of honor, enterprise, and energy is sure to get along among her gritty citizens.

Rep.—And what do you propose to do?

Mr. P.—I propose to do everything in the power of my paper and myself to have greenbacks the national currency. I come to the West on purpose to help the plowholders of the West and the planters of the South to force the fight against National Banks until that currency is abolished or the national debt repudiated.

NOT A REPUDIATOR.

R.—Do you mean to say that you are in favor of repudiation, or the rag-baby?

Mr. P.—The rag-baby is a good doll. I don't mean to see the national debt repudiated, but when the country, like an individual, is made poor by thieves and has more debt than she can carry, it must either unload the thieves or the debt. And, if the thieves propose to hang on to the Government, I am in favor of upsetting the whole.

R.—And what do you expect in the future by pursuing such a policy?

Mr. P.—I expect to see within a few years this country divided, with Mason and Dixon's line running cornerwise, leaving New England out in the cold.

A FREE TRADER.

R.—Will you advocate protection?

Mr. P.—No, sir. I am in favor of free trade and the abolishment of all custom-houses. In short, I came West to help the Western and Southern people's interests, no matter at what cost to other sections of the country.

R.—What do you think of your chances of success in Chicago?

Mr. P.—I have no fears but I shall succeed here better than I did in LaCrosse. Experience and knowledge gained in New York makes up more than any financial losses I have ever sustained, for my health was never so good as now, thanks to temperate habits and Almighty God. This closed the interview.

THE SONZOGNO MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial of Luciani and His Accomplices—All of Them Sentenced to Hard Labor for Life.

Correspondence Philadelphia Bulletin.

Rome, Italy, Nov. 19.—The Processo Sonzogno-Luciani closed on Saturday, Nov. 13, and thus a new trial is added to the list of causes celebres. Saturday evening, about 6 o'clock, the Roman streets were crowded with newsmen and boys selling the resoconto or report of the trial. Late in the evening, the next day, and the next evening, our ears were deafened with the *strilla* or shrill cry of the news-venders screaming out, "*Resoconto della Liberta! Resoconto della Capitale!*" The trial was not reported daily in the Roman or Italian journals. Last year Parliament passed a law forbidding the publishing of criminal suits while trials are in progress. Only after the verdict of the jury is announced, and the prisoner or prisoners are sentenced, can a *resoconto* or report be published. The trials are open to the public, but not a line can be printed. The foreign journals that contain a report of a criminal trial are not allowed to pass through the Post-Office. There were thirty journal reporters present at the Sonzogno-Luciani affair; ten of these were English, French, German, and American. The day after the close of the trial my foreign journals came to me from the post in a pile that made me feel distracted when I looked at it. So much waste paper! And yet a sort of waste paper that could not be thrown away without examination.

And now a few words about the famous Sonzogno-Luciani affair. The verdict, you see, is against all the prisoners, with equal sentence, except the *beccamorto*, or undertaker, Scarpetti, from whom the knife was obtained. He was shown to be entirely ignorant of the whole business, so he was set free. The first thing the poor wretch did was to go to his lawyer and thank him for his services. He said grotesquely, "I have no money to give you, but *eccomi*, I am ready to serve you." As his business is that of an undertaker, his offers of services were anything but attractive. Then the fellow went and bought a *foglietta* of wine and drank the whole of it—about a pint of strong, heady October wine of the new, fresh vintage. As he has been shut up in prison for months, and been obliged to "leave sack and live cleanly," the effect of his strong potion was instantaneous. He just managed to reach his house. His wife, who had gone out to buy something for him to eat, returned, and found her lord and master rousing drunk, in bed, and mad as a March hare. Ever since he has kept up his potions and his madness. He raves about prisons, trials, murders, and verdicts. This is the comical side of the trial.

The tragical side is horrible and disgusting. Luciani and his accomplices are sentenced to hard labor for life. Luciani never once lost his *aplomb* during the trial, and listened to his sentence with marvelous calmness. He was dressed as usual, on the last day, with great care and elegance. He is a good-looking young man; he stood erect, with his hand in the breast of his coat, and never flinched. If the evidences against Luciani which were brought out during the trial are true, this fair-spoken, fair-looking young man is a fiend. The prosecuting officer, Cavaliere Municchi, in his charge to the jury, said of Luciani that in him could be seen two personalities—one Luciani cultivated, agreeable, insinuating, cavallerscoro manesco, and another, Luciani who belonged to the lowest, most fetid social mire. It seems incredible, however, that the young man could have been accepted by respectable persons when we read in the report of the trial of his vile "antecedents." He was the son of a delinquent; his oldest brother was a professional thief; and when Luciani was young he lived at Turin, on the money that his thief of a brother supplied him with! He led two lives. He was the intimate friend of honorable and distinguished men, such as De Lucca, Fazzari, Macchi, Morelli. He was the associate of the Garibaldis, Private Secretary of Batazza and Guerrazzi, and at the same time frequented low osterias, where he met and mingled with thieves and murderers. He had mysterious connections with these low, abandoned gentry; exercised a powerful influence over them, as can be seen by this assassination of Sonzogno; for, when his own private rage against Sonzogno prompted him to get rid of his enemy, he was able to instigate men to murder the poor man. Luciani has a well-looking face and presence, as I have already said. His photograph lies before me. The expression of the handsome face is appealing, tender, innocent, and yet manly and chivalric. What masks faces are after all. He dressed elegantly, assumed good manners, had audacity and shamelessness, and thus imposed himself on respectable persons.

But murder will out. His career has been a brilliant, rocket-like one. The 9th of November, 1874, he was declared Deputy or member of Parliament for one of the Roman colleges. The 13th of November, 1875, one short year after, he was sentenced to hard labor for life for obtaining the assassination of a man who had become his enemy, because he, Luciani, had seduced the wife of that man,—a man, too, who had been his best friend, his benefactor! The *resoconto* reveals the whole disgusting, revolting story. You can read it in our own journals—the guilt of Luciani and Signora Sonzogno, the bitter enmity and anger of the outraged husband. Then the whole story is told how he worked on the feelings and imaginations of these low fellows—Armati, Morelli, Farena, and Frezza, the murderers—who were his creatures. He made them believe that to kill Sonzogno would be an act worthy of national gratitude—one that would be of infinite service to the country, and especially agreeable to Gen. Garibaldi. They were ignorant, uneducated men, completely under his control.

I mentioned in my letter of last week the death of Sonzogno's only child, Ottorino. He died of diphtheria, on the eve of the trial. As one of the Roman daily journals said, a fatality such as the ancients believed in seems to have pursued this poor Sonzogno family. It began with the infidelity of the wife; the murder of the husband; then followed the deaths of the old father and mother of the assassinated Sonzogono, and now his child. The *Capitale* was directed by the brothers of Sonzogno after his murder, as guardians of the young Ottorino. The day the trial closed the Directors and every employe in the establishment withdrew from the journal. In the last issue they published a farewell card, in which they said that as the journal was supposed to be now the property of Signora Sonzogno, they thought it derogatory to their dignity to have anything to do in future with it. Thus the well known Roman journal, *Capitale*, legally went out of the hands of the Sonzogno family the very day Justice pronounced sentence against the assassins of the founder.

It is the first time in five years that our ears have not been deafened of an afternoon, about 2 o'clock and so on up to 6, with the cry of *Ecco e uscita adessa la Capitale!* (Here, just out, the *Capitale!*) The untiring, restless editor and proprietor, Raphael Sonzogno, who was so cruelly murdered, never gave us any repose, either on *festas* or Sundays. It was a journal that had few subscribers, and it existed upon its daily sale, which depended upon the attraction of the news food it offered to the commonest people. Food! Garbage of the vilest, slimsiest kind! Therefore we may flatter ourselves that the miserable, low sheet has ceased to exist. As it had no subscription list, a week of silence will be its death. It lost its feverish, unwholesome attraction when the unfortunate, unscrupulous editor was murdered. All its interests died with him. It is said Signora Sonzogno's friends intend to revive it. Already the brothers are out with a new journal which they call *Gazetta di Capitale*. Useless labor and futile hopes! The *Capitale* of Sonzogno and Luciani is gone forever. One part lies in a murdered man's tomb, the other in an assassin's cell.

Strange to say, Luciani expected to be acquitted! Before leaving the prison on the last day he packed up all his clothes and thanked the prison attendants for their attention, saying, "I am going home to-day," and when the turnkey fastened on the handcuffs that morning, before he went to Court, Luciani said gayly, "Let us hope this will be the last time!" "Let us hope so," replied the man drily. Doctor Bottola, who has been a sort of second father of Luciani, was also so sure of his release that he had invitations out for a dinner in honor of the young man, and money, it is said, was sent down to Trastevere to pay men for carrying Luciani in honor from the Court to his home—a public *dimostrazione!* Luciani's lawyer, a very distinguished advocate, noted for his eloquence, defended Luciani from conviction of his innocence; he refused all pay, and has appealed to the High Court of Appeals for a new trial. The bill of the prosecuting officers, by the way, is not bad, 37,000 lire—25,000 for Taiaini and 12,000 for Vasarini.

The prisoners are in despair. Fezza, who committed the murder, howls and cries. Armati and Morelli are also in a terrible state of agitation. Luciani is as "pale as wax," so report says, but game to the backbone. He has sent for the prison physician within the last few days and complained of severe pain in the left lung. It is reported that he said in a low voice to the accomplices, when the verdict was given: "Ecco, you revealed all, and this is the fruit you gather."

CHURCH AND STATE.

The Roman-Catholic Bishop of Richmond on the President's Message.

Richmond, Dec. 10.—The Rt.-Rev. James Gibbons, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond, and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, was called upon by the *Herald* correspondent this evening to obtain his views in regard to the recommendations of President Grant in his last message concerning the school question and the taxation of church property. The distinguished prelate was found at the Bishopric, and he received the *Herald* correspondent with the utmost courtesy. While he had a decided objection to the publication of his views, he nevertheless was free to give them, and stated he did not wish to obtrude his opinions on the public.

Correspondent—What is your opinion of the recommendation in regard to schools?

The Bishop—The constitutional amendment regarding the school question recommended by President Grant, if carried out, would reduce our American Republic to the condition of things existing in pagan Rome. In the old Roman Empire the individual was absorbed by the State, which was a political Juggernaut, crushing under its wheels all personal liberty. In those days the citizen had no individuality, but was counted only as a part and parcel of that vast and complicated machinery called the State. The most crushing of all despotisms is that of a centralized Government. It is the idol before which the citizen must offer in sacrifice his personal liberty as well as his personal rights over his children, for the Government, in assuming the education of the child usurps the place of the father and robs him of his most sacred privilege, that of directing the training of his offspring. And what becomes of liberty when it is lost in the individual and the family? It is to that personal freedom (which always involves personal responsibility and personal energy) that we are chiefly indebted as a nation. The General Government has no more right to dictate to the father when and where and how he must educate his children than it has to prescribe his food or the shape of his clothes.

[The proposition is not "to dictate to the father," but to prevent the priests from seizing the Free-School fund to inculcate papal dogmas or any sectarian tenets with the moneys of the tax-payers.—Ed. Tribune.]

Those who advocate this system of centralization are slavishly imitating the most absolute systems of government in Continental Europe. Besides, if popular education is wrested from the family and the State, and placed in the hands of the Federal Government, of whatever political party, it will give the Administration an overwhelming patronage, which would destroy all balance of power and reduce minorities to a mere cipher. Nor do I see how paganism and religion can both be simultaneously excluded from the schools, as the President proposes; for if an education excludes all religion it is necessarily pagan, there being no medium between the two terms.

Met His Obligations.

The Troy *Times* relates the following of the Hon. Chauncey I. Filley, formerly of that city, and now Postmaster of St. Louis: "Engaged in the mining business was a friend, who had plenty of enterprise and but little money. Filley had unbounded confidence in him, and when the friend wanted an indorser for his notes Mr. Filley became his surety, whenever requested, without keeping any record of the amount of money he was holden for. Eventually the mining friend failed, and these notes were presented to Mr. Filley for payment. Of course his surprise was great, but the fact gave him no anxiety, for he did not think the indorsements would amount to over $100,000, and he could easily pay that from his ample fortune. One hundred thousand dollars of notes were soon presented, and promptly paid, but they did not stop coming until they amounted to $990,000. To pay this would make Mr. Filley a bankrupt. In fact, he had not the means to pay the entire claim, and he saw no way out of his dilemma at first but to go into bankruptcy, and this he decided to do. Pride restrained him, however. He had a business reputation second to that of no one in St. Louis, and, after mature deliberation he decided that he would ask for a chance to pay his full indebtedness. He told his creditors that he could make more out of his property than if it was disposed of at auction, and he was given an opportunity to prove his assertion. He paid $500,000 down, and resumed business with renewed vigor and energy, and to-day the full amount, nearly $1,000,000, lost by over-confidence in a friend, has been paid, with the exception of about $50,000, and Mr. Filley is abundantly able to pay that. The result shows what indomitable energy, pluck, and perseverance can do when employed in the right direction."

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking, or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang, the breath is offensive, smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, mental depression, hacking-cough, and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are, however, likely to be present in any one case. There is no disease more common than Catarrh, and none less understood by physicians.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY

is, beyond all comparison, the best preparation for Catarrh ever discovered. Under the influence of its mild, soothing, and healing properties, the disease soon yields. The Golden Medical Discovery should be taken to correct the blood, which is always at fault, and to act specifically upon the diseased glands and lining membrane of the nose. The Catarrh Remedy should be applied *warm* with *Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche*—the only instrument by which fluids can be perfectly injected to all the passages and chambers of the nose from which discharges proceed.

These medicines are sold by druggists.

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CLOTHING
Slightly Damaged by Water.
$100,000 worth of Clothing, slightly damaged by water at the late fire of Anderson, Stewart & Co., New York, to be sold at appraiser's value, which is 40 per cent below cost,
At 168 South Clark-st., Chicago.
This stock must positively be closed out in 30 days.

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ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
St. Augustine, Florida.
This Hotel, having been doubled in size, and entirely refurnished, is now the largest hotel in Florida. A Dining-room, seating 350, has been added: Gas, Electric Annunciator, Bath Rooms, Telegraph Office, &c.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

WINTER RESORT.
ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, Nassau, N. P., Bahamas—Now open. The most delightful climate in the world. Steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days, and make the trip in two days. For particulars Address JAS. LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway, N. Y.

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Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Spy Glasses, Telescopes, Opera and Field Glasses, Stereoscopes and Views, Microscopes of all grades, Mathematical, Drawing, and Surveying Instruments and Materials of all descriptions.
Illustrated Catalogues to any address, 10 cents each.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE,
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Dec. 17.
Great success of the mammoth double company! The people's play-house! The popular resort of the city!
Walters & Morton.
Angie Schott.
Tillie Antonio.
Marie Antonio.
Nell West.
Joe Gulick.
LADIES' NIGHT THURSDAY
Empire Children.
Davis & Dogs.
The Great Phoitts.
Hurley & Marr.
Andy & Annie Hughes.
The Thrilling Irish Drama,
RORY OF THE HILLS!
Melville, Fitzgerald, and Millie Sackett in the cast.
☞ Look at the prices: 15, 25, 50, and 75c, secured! Ladies' and Children's Matinee Saturday.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY............LESSEES
Monday, Dec. 13, first appearance of the great Irish Comedy-Sketch Authors and Artists,
RICKEY & BARNEY
In two of their Greatest Specialties.
THE FAMOUS
CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS
In an unequaled bill of Ethiopian Sketches. Every Evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Admission to Matinees, 25 and 50 cents.

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KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13, EVERY EVENING, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
COOL BURGESS In New Acts, etc.
THE ONLY LEON In New Specialties.
Great Success of GALATEA.
Friday evening, Dec. 17—Benefit of Mr. J. H. SURRIDGE.
Reserved Seats, 50 cts. Balcony Secured, 25 cts. Matinees, 25 and 50 cts.

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Last nights of
MISS MAY HOWARD!
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Nights, THE NEW MAGDALEN. Saturday Matinee, HUNTED DOWN.
Monday Next—The great comic actors and vocalists, BAKER & FARRON in their new specialty, HEINRICH AND HETTIE.

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HOLIDAY SEASON! commencing MONDAY, Dec. 20.
FRANK E. AIKEN'S
SUPERB DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND EXCITING PLAY
TWO ORPHANS!
Magnificent and Costly Costumes, New and Elaborate Scenery, Rare and Expensive Properties, and a Cast of Characters outrivaling any heretofore in Chicago. Tickets at Principal Hotels, Tivoli Cigar-Stand, and Academy Box-Office.

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CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL
This afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock, and this evening. Admission to all Departments, 50 cts.; Children, 25 cts. In the afternoon, at one-half rate.

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Miss Phoebe W. Couzins,
THE LADY LAWYER OF ST. LOUIS, on
PORTIA AT THE BAR.
McCormick Hall, Sunday, Dec. 19. Doors open at 2, lo se at 3. Admission, 10c.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
To-day, at 2 o'clock, the only matinee in the city, the full evening's bill will be presented, with the dashing WAITE SISTERS, and the full company. Admission, 25 cents. Entire change of bill to-night.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
To-day (Friday), benefit for the Hospital for Women and Children, on which occasion Mary Warner, or the Workingman's Wife, will be played AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

FARWELL HALL.
BLACK HILLS.
American Wonderland and the New Eldorado.
Illustrated Lecture by Judge H. N. MAGUIRE.
Saturday evening, Dec. 18. Admission, 25 cents.

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AT OUR USUAL
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Now is the time to select something for the Holidays. We invite attention to our large and elegant stock of TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED GOODS.
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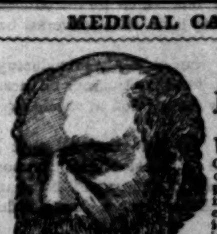

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An illustrated work 272 pages, a private counselor to the married and marriageable on the mysteries of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address Dr. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

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A Private Counselor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. This is an interesting work of 260 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house. Sent to any one (post-paid) for Fifty Cents. Address DR. BUTTS' DISPENSARY, 12 North Eighth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The receipts on spirits at the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue yesterday amounted to $42,700.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building,) was, at 8 a. m., 33 degrees; 10 a. m., 33; 12 m., 33; 3 p. m., 26; 4 p. m., 21; 8 p. m., 10.

Mr. William Vocke desires to state that he cannot serve upon the Republican Campaign Committee for the ensuing judicial election. He was appointed without his solicitation or knowledge.

The suit that was commenced a few days ago by the Government against the St. Paul Road has been discontinued. There was a dispute in regard to some old taxes, but the matter has been settled and the suit withdrawn.

About 6 o'clock last evening a team of horses attached to a carriage, owned by Anton Loeb, ran away on North Dearborn street, near Schiller. At the corner of Washington place the carriage capsized, throwing out Mrs. Loeb and badly bruising her about the body. The carriage was demolished, while the animals escaped with a few slight contusions.

The Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., the Irish orator, will return to this city Saturday morning, lecture at Burlington Hall in the evening, attend service at the Cathedral of the Holy Name Sunday, drive through the city with the Mayor and other gentlemen on the afternoon of that day, lecture the same evening at Hooley's, and leave for Toledo Monday morning.

Interest continues at Republican Headquarters. Yesterday morning representatives from every ward club in the city were in attendance, in response to an invitation from the Secretary of the Campaign Committee. A general consultation was held as to the best means of awakening an interest among the voters. There were also present during the day prominent Republicans from the different counties in this judicial district. Their reports of the situation were quite favorable.

Justice A. H. Simonton hung out his shingle on Fifth avenue, and although he is Justice in the towns of Hyde Park and Lake, he will still find time to attend to city cases. The most singular part of the affair is he advertises that he will be at his down-town office during certain hours in the morning, ready to issue warrants of all kinds, and summonses, returnable to him in the afternoon at the Town of Lake. If this mode of procedure is legal there is trouble ahead for the debtor class, and aggressive people in general.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held last evening at the residence of Col. J. L. James, No. 620 Michigan avenue. Favorable reports were received from the Secretary, Mr. Pierce, the Solicitor, Miss Blake, and the Matron, Mrs. Bigelow. There is now in the hands of the Treasurer $6,000. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Col. J. L. James for President, Mr. Charles Follansbee for Treasurer, and Mr. C. W. Pierce for Secretary. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

The Hon. W. W. O'Brien feels that an injustice was done him by the report of the proceedings in Judge Jameson's Court which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. We desire to correct any erroneous impression that may have been given by that report. The object of THE TRIBUNE has always been to print the news without bias. The fact remains that Mr. O'Brien was fined for contempt of court, but we have been informed that his conduct in the court-room admitted of a much kinder construction than was placed upon it in the report.

THE MILLERS DISPERSE.

The Millers' Convention, which has been in session at the Grand Pacific Hotel during the last three days, concluded its labors yesterday. The final proceedings were very short, lasting only one hour.

The Committee on Transportation reported that they had had another consultation with the railroad managers yesterday morning, and that they had received the promise that the contemplated advance would not be made. Though the managers refused to reduce the rate on flour 10 cents per barrel just now, yet they promised that they would make a reduction as soon as possible.

The millers seemed to be highly elated with what their Committee had accomplished, they fully believing that the railroad managers were about to comply with all their wishes. The railroads received a vote of thanks for their kindness. A vote of something else will undoubtedly be given them when the millers find out that the rates will be raised anyway on the 1st of January.

A vote of thanks was also tendered to the proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

CANNED CORN.

The Supreme Court of the United States has, by a late decision, reversed the decision of the Circuit Court of Maine in the case of Sewall, administrator, vs. Jones, thus setting aside a patent which Jones had obtained for putting up canned corn. Jones, to whom the patent was assigned, has instituted several suits against various dealers here for infringement of his patent, and this decision of the Supreme Court virtually puts an end to these suits. It appears that the patent was originally granted to Isaac Winslow, but the Court holds that this patent had been anticipated in its substantial merits by a patent issued to a man named Durand in 1810, and that the Jones claim is therefore void. It having been alleged that Winslow was not the original discoverer of the process claimed by him, but that he learned it in France, the Court says that it is a settled principle of patent law that a plaintiff, in order to recover for violation of a patent, must be the original inventor,—not only as regards the United States, but as to other countries. If the plaintiff were ignorant of a previous discovery by another, he still could recover if the patent had been in use, as described in the public prints, and if he be not in fact the original inventor. The decision in the lower court was therefore reversed.

MR. FARWELL'S FUNDING BILL.

HOW IT IS TO OPERATE.

The TRIBUNE reporter who gleaned the information in regard to the removal of Maj. Bluford Wilson from the Hon. C. B. Farwell, given in another column, also interviewed Mr. Farwell in regard to his Funding bill, which he introduced into the House Tuesday last. The conversation ran about as follows:

Reporter—What is your object in introducing such a bill, in regard to regulating our finances or looking to a speedy resumption of specie payments?

Mr. Farwell—Well, I'll tell you. All that I aim to do in the bill is to establish a common principle, which, in my opinion, would bring us to specie payments at as early a day as is desirable.

R.—Then that is your main object, is it?

Mr. F.—Not exactly. If that principle could be established by retiring $1,000,000, or $2,000,000, or $3,000,000 a month of legal-tenders, in my judgment that would be all that would be required to accomplish such results.

R.—But how about the time; would it not be MANY YEARS before specie-payments would become a fixed fact?

Mr. F.—The time would not be thirty-five years, as stated in an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of the 16th inst. referring to my bill, but specie-payments would virtually be resumed in less than five years.

R.—Why do you think so?

Mr. F.—Because greenbacks would be at par long before they would all be retired, and five years would be the outside of the time I should put.

THE REASON WHY.

R.—Please explain that a little clearer.

Mr. F.—You see, gold to-day is 15 per cent premium. At this rate of retirement I propose the debtor class would not lose over 3 per cent per annum for five years, as in that time greenbacks, in my judgment, would be at par. Of course, the creditor class would be the gainers in the end, but not in such a way as to inflict suffering on the debtor class. I have given this matter of finance careful study. It is one in which I am personally much interested, and I believe mine, or a similar measure, is more likely to prevent a money crisis in the future, which is something important to be looked to by the entire country.

R.—Then, as I understand it, you are not in favor of fixing a definite time for the resumption of specie payment?

Mr. F.—No, sir. I am not in favor of fixing the time for specie resumption, but in my plan the time will fix itself, and soon enough.

R.—Then you think that your bill would act as a sort of panacea for our financial ills?

Mr. F.—I would undertake to say that all the Government wants to do is to retire $1,000,000 or $2,000,000, to be taken up each month, and I think that would resolve itself, instead of fixing the time for resuming in 1879.

R.—But, let me ask, how would it be IN THE PAYMENT OF DEBTS?

Mr. F.—In regard to that, the creditors would rather be paid what is due them now, and the debtors would prefer to have them wait till 1879, for the creditors would be the gainers by just 15 per cent, as I have explained before.

R.—Then you think this scheme is practicable?

Mr. F.—Policy must enter into this thing to a great extent. I simply want a step taken to the end of resumption, and I don't care whether it is a long or a short one. It may be the retirement of $1,000,000, $2,000,000, or $3,000,000 per month. I am not particular as to the amount. The debtor class would prefer the smaller amounts and the creditor the larger, while I am in favor of the medium. That, I believe, is the right proportion.

R.—What makes you believe that your bill would accomplish resumption in five years?

Mr. F.—One reason I think so is that the banks will hoard greenbacks and use them to redeem their bills, and they would thus do with them as with gold, and thus reduce the premium annually 3 per cent, and bring them to par in five years.

This closed the interview.

THE NEW ENGLAND CHURCH.

ITS CENTENNIAL FESTIVAL.

The Centennial Festival of the New England Congregational Church, on North Dearborn street, opened last evening despite the inclement weather, with great eclat. Everything came up to the expectations of the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and his co-workers in the agreeable enterprise. The church parlors, beautifully decorated, are given up to the fancy work, decoration, flower, and refreshment departments, all of which are on a scale of taste and loveliness deserving the highest commendation. Mesdames Field, Bogue, Charnley, Coe, and Carroll have charge of the fancy work, which comprises every elegant thing that can possibly be comprised under that general head. Adult and juvenile taste can alike be gratified in this bazaar of pretty trifles.

Mrs. Lyman Baird and Miss Jessie Bradley look after the flowers and decorations, and this botanical kingdom has a representative that makes the beholder feel a tropical splendor in the midst of our Northern winter.

THE REFRESHMENTS, under the general supervision of Mrs. E. S. Chesbrough and Mrs. Harrison Bradley, are infinite in variety, and make the approach of famine, even were the pleasure-seekers cut off from the outer world for a week, a matter of impossibility. This department is conducted like a French cafe, and all the attendant nymphs are pretty, while many reach the superlative of female loveliness. "Thick as stars that lighted von airy bowers" are the eyes that smile good appetite on the feaster at their generously-provided board.

BUT THE CENTENNIAL DEPARTMENT, to which the beautiful Sunday-school hall, above the parlors, is devoted, is the most interesting feature of the festival. It is superintended by Mrs. Corbin, Mrs. F. M. Cragin, Mrs. Herbert, Miss Alice Bradley, Miss Green, and other ladies, on whom the splendid exhibition reflects honor. All is in the style of the Revolution, and the "buff and blue" of Washington's heroic army mingles with the old-fashioned, but striking costumes of the ladies, whose handsome faces would do no discredit to that renowned "Republican Court" in which their grandmothers figured in the infant days of the nation. It would be impossible to enumerate all the objects of attraction in this most uniquely interesting department. There is, for example, a "baptismal cloth," made of the finest silk, brought over by Gov. John Bradford in the Mayflower, and transmitted from that old time, by sire to son, down to the present. It is a wondrously-preserved fabric,—perhaps the most magnificent relic, in an antiquarian sense, to be found in the United States. There are blunderbusses used in the days of Charles I., firearms that rang on Marston Moor and at Worcester, and a musket that made music to the March of Freedom in every battle of the Revolution from Concord to the surrender of Yorktown. And there, too, is a fragment of the English standard hauled down by Cornwallis, when Washington took his sword on that memorable day in 1781. "The Merry Monarch" is represented by an oaken "chest of drawers," very well preserved and still fit for use.

There are coins, and swords, and Continental "shinplasters" innumerable and books of ancient dates mingling with autograph letters of Aaron Burr, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Franklin, Washington, Reed, Knox, and many other personages undying in American memory.

Nor, while illustrious patriotism is well remembered, is INFAMOUS TREASON, allied to a heroic heart,—strange combination,—forgotten. In the collection is a sumptuous chair which belonged to Benedict Arnold, the daring stormer of Bemis' Heights, and the man "damned to everlasting fame" in the world's annals as the traitor of West Point. This chair belongs to the very set of furniture, for the costliness of which Gen. Washington reproved Arnold during the trying days of the Revolution.

Plate belonging to John Adams, and jewelry, once the property of the Duchess of Marlborough, daughter-in-law of the hreo of Blenheim. Oudenarde and malplaquet can also be seen in the well-stocked cases.

But two or three columns would not suffice to do full justice to this admirable collection, which is a triumph that the Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and the members of his congregation may well be proud of. No citizen of Chicago, or of America who may happen to be living here just now, should neglect attending the festival and beholding the noble display of historic relics, and the lovelier array of living beauty.

ELECTION JUDGES.

THE EIGHTEENTH WARD CASE.

The case of the People against William and and James Hanley and Frederick Bowman, judges of election in the Third Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward, charged with neglect of duty, came up in the Criminal Court before Judge Rogers, to whom a change of venue was taken, in the Criminal Court yesterday afternoon.

The State's-Attorney, assisted by Col. Van Arman, appeared for the People, and Messrs. Trude and O'Brien conducted the defense.

Several hours were consumed in the impaneling of a jury, and, one panel being exhausted, the attorneys demanded that a special venire should issue to bring in the requisite complement of good men and true. The prosecution, instructed by the Citizens' Association, claimed the benefit of the statute allowing the Judge to appoint a special bailiff to summon the jurors, the bailiff to be taken from within or outside of the Sheriff's office. The counsel on both sides, after some consultation, agreed to leave the appointment of the bailiff to Judge Rogers, who designated his own officer, Mr. Hill. This being made known to Sheriff Agnew, the latter became angry, and, entering the Court-room, came up to Judge Rogers, and in a low voice, but excitedly, PROTESTED AGAINST THE COURSE PURSUED. He was understood to remark that he did not object to going outside his jurisdiction to appoint an officer to summon the jurors, because that was according to the statute, but he did object to the Court appointing one of the bailiffs under his (the Sheriff's) control to perform that duty. It was, he said, outraging his authority as Sheriff of the county.

Judge Rogers said a few words in reply which made the Sheriff quite hot, and he said something rather sharp.

Judge Rogers then got angry, and was understood to threaten the Sheriff with arrest for contempt of Court if he persisted.

This brought matters to a climax. The Sheriff walked away, but did not leave the room. Everybody was immediately on the qui-vive.

The Court, seeing the people curious and cooling down somewhat, said:

"I wish it understood that this matter was agreed upon by the opposing counsel, both sides being represented. In what has been said I want it definitely understood that the Court did not mean to cast any imputation on the honesty and integrity of the Sheriff. The statute gives the Court the power to act as he has done, and he has only exercised his legitimate authority."

None of the counsel interfered, and, within ten minutes, Judge Rogers and Sheriff Agnew were conversing, apparently as good friends as if nothing unpleasant had occurred between them.

Despite every exertion, a jury could not be selected last evening, and the Court adjourned at 5 o'clock until this morning, two jurors being still required.

LOCAL LETTERS.

MR. DOUGLAS' STATEMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—When endurance no longer is a virtue and silence itself seems to be criminal, none can be surprised at a few words from me. I had thought to permit all articles to remain unnoticed and unanswered, and not bring anything before the public that would in any way produce odium or just condemnation upon any disinterested party in the case that now seems to be placed so prominent in the columns of THE TRIBUNE; but I am compelled for the sake of truth to make a statement in reply to the report of the preliminary examination before Justice Haines, which is due to myself, my friends, and the public.

As the reporter gave the evidence not in full as it was given in open court, I claim a portion of your paper to state the evidence as it was asserted before Justice Haines. The evidence of Mary Lynch, alias Mrs. Cole is perverted to meet the ends of this prosecution. The tool of the prosecution, Major's, evidence is flourished for the occasion, and wholly untrue, except the fact of him procuring, as he said, Mrs. Cole for service of the summons.

The evidence I gave before Justice Haines was not published in full,—anything that would enlighten the public being omitted. Not this alone, but the reporter has placed in the columns of THE TRIBUNE matters that were never asserted at that hearing; as, for instance, that I had been convicted in the case of an Italian riot in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of his report is entirely false; I never was convicted for riot, or any other crime, in Pennsylvania or elsewhere, with the exception of the trouble I met with in Ann Arbor, while attending the University there, which, it is my privilege to assert, was without any guilt on my part. My cross-examination as is given in THE TRIBUNE is all false, as I did not make any such statements. I never was sentenced to the Penitentiary, but to the House of Correction, my early pardon from which tells its own tale of the popular belief in my innocence. I did not say I was admitted to practice law in this State in 1871, but in September of 1873. The reporter did not report the admission of Major to one witness, in which he (Major) stated that I was not implicated in his design to "make the dust"; neither did the reporter remember the important evidence of two other witnesses, to whom Major confessed that I knew nothing of his actions, and that he had secured Mrs. Cole for service of the summons without my knowledge of her true character or relations to my client. Why this omission of such testimony, unless to prejudice the public mind? Why add persecution to prosecution?

I am confident, if the truth alone were stated to the public, and the matter left for the unprejudiced mind to decide upon, that not alone the great public mind, which is the gentle preserver of all our liberties, but the men who shall have my liberty in their hands, will enter their verdict as it is now recorded in eternity—not guilty. Respectfully, W. L. DOUGLAS.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector took in $1,600 yesterday.

Water-rents were $11,373.83, and real and personal property taxes $4,838.65.

The Board of Public Works issued yesterday an estimate of $5,000 to W. D. Cox for the work so far completed on the foundations of the new pumping-works.

Saturday the Mayor, Chiefs Benner and Hickey, a delegation from the Council, and a committee from the Board of Underwriters will complete the inspection of the Fire and Police Departments.

Inspector Bailey has found it necessary to tear down the building No. 5 Dashiel street, as the attempts to raise it have proved fruitless, and the work of destruction will begin to-day. Several complants have been received from citizens in that vicinity.

The following Committees meet this afternoon in the City Clerk's office: Committee on Printing, at 2; Committees on Streets and Alleys for the three Divisions, 2:30; Committee on Schools, 2; Committee on Public Buildings, 2:30; Committee on Fire and Water and the Committee on Police, at 3.

The Board of Public Works has expressed its desire to have the two viaducts to be built next year located, one at the intersection of Kinzie and Sangamon streets, where are the crossings of the Northwestern and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways; the other at the intersection of Eighteenth street and Western avenue, where are the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, Danville & Vincennes, and Chicago & Alton Railway crossings.

Inspector Bailey is delighted with the prospect of new and more commodious quarters. His present office being small, an adjoining room has been partitioned off for his use, where space will be provided for exhibiting plans, etc. Since the printing of the Building ordinance and its distribution, several insurance companies have jointly agreed to pay for 100,000 copies of the law for distribution throughout the whole country, as showing the benefit accruing to the insurance business.

COLVIN UNREPENTANT.

Mayor Colvin does not seem much troubled about the opinion of Mr. Isham, but plainly shows disgust at the proceedings of the Citizens' Association and newspaper talk. In a conversation yesterday afternoon with a TRIBUNE reporter he expressed himself quite freely in regard to the whole discussion as to his tenure of the office of Mayor. He said that he did not want the office one minute if not entitled to it; but he was not going to vacate at the expression of opinion of some stripling to whom no one would go except for counsel in some case before some Justice of the Peace, nor was such an opinion worth a snap of the finger compared with the convictions of such men as Beckwith, Ayers, and Dickey, who were perhaps the best legal talent in the city. He had been charged with advocating the adoption of the Charter of 1872 because it lengthened his term of office, but if he did not have a right of choice in such matters he had no longer the rights of a citizen. If the Citizens' Association had any intention to take action beyond benefiting lawyers by giving their gratuitous opinions for general publication, he was desirous that such action should commence. If they had any ground for a case to be placed before the Supreme Court, he was ready and anxious that such a suit should be commenced. If they had no ultimate intentions it was better that the matter were dropped, that the diffusion of a wrongful prejudice against the Mayor might cease. His Honor was particularly anxious that the long and loudly talked of suit before the Supreme Court might be commenced, and evinced his displeasure by "All fol-de-rol. O Lord!"

MILK.

The Committee on Markets met at 3 o'clock yesterday in the City Clerk's office. Present, Ald. Stout, Quirk, McDonald, and Fitzgerald. There were also present some representatives of the Milk-Dealers' Union, who presented a petition from the Special Committee of that Union asking the Committee on Markets to recommend to the Council the adoption of the "New York State Milk Law." The Milk-Dealers have circulated a petition among citizens, to which 4,000 names have been subscribed, asking the Council to adopt the New York State law. The law in question is favorably received so far as it relates to "swill-milk," and so far will probably be copied in the coming ordinance; but some claim its other provisions cut off the milk trade as carried on by many poor people who have only a cow or two, and whose petty gains go a long way toward the support of a small family, and this even though the animals in question be fed on perfectly wholesome fodder. The Market Committee deem this unjust and wrong, and have refused to present the question for the consideration of the Common Council for that reason, regarding the action of the Milk-Dealers' Union as simply a move to benefit themselves.

Ald. Stout has sent to various surrounding cities for a copy of the ordinance relating to the inspection of milk, and has instructed the Law Department to prepare the form of an ordinance that will protect the public against the frauds of adulteration and that will provide for a Milk Inspector, while the Milk-Dealers' Union hold that the proper body for the inspecting of milk is the Board of Health.

The Market Committee recommended the appointment of Fred Goodelius as City Weigher and the establishment of a city scales at the corner of Chicago and Ashland avenues, and then adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

Albert Sutton, of No. 109 South Desplaines street, felt last night's cold a little more than he rest of mankind, for sneak-thieves yesterday carried off his overcoat.

William Lane assaulted James Allen with a meat-ax, but changed his mind and kicked Allen nearly to death yesterday. He was held in bonds of $400 to the Criminal Court.

William Leonard snatched a pocketbook from a lady in a Cottage Grove avenue car, was caught by a private watchman, and was yesterday sent for ninety days to the House of Correction.

J. F. Manington, of No. 17 LeMoyne street, complains that while stopping on his way home at No. 269 West Lake street, at about 5 o'clock last evening, sneak thieves stole two oil paintings from under the seat of his buggy. He values the pictures at $75.

Last Tuesday evening, sneak-thieves entered the dry-goods store of A. Casey, at No. 552 Blue Island avenue, and while the family were out rifled the money-drawer of $65 in currency. Singular enough they did not take any of the goods or other valuables in the room.

Detectives Elliott and Macauley yesterday afternoon arrested a young chap in the vicinity of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-second street, and on searching him, proved to be a young man for whom they have long been on the search, and who is accused of forging the name of Mrs. John B. Drake to orders for goods. He gave the name of Percy Anderson, but the officers afterwards learned that his right name is Percy Jump. His game was quite unsuccessful, as it netted him altogether only $23.50.

Willie Howard, Charles Green, Willie Kram, and Willie Eberts were caught yesterday morning trying to enter a vacant cottage at No. 1053 Indiana avenue, and after stealing some lead pipe they were marched to the Armory, where they were yesterday held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

John Lyman, Louis Johnson, and Patrick Grimes were locked up in the Armory yesterday, charged with stealing a lot of clothing and the wherewithal for an oyster supper from a church at the corner of Dearborn and Thirty-fifth streets. Their cases were continued until Monday, in bail of $500 each.

Some one anxious to burglarize the vault in the Morrison Building, on the corner of Clark and Madison streets, removed the lock from the vault-door, expecting that it would not be noticed, thereby giving him easy access to the contents of the vault. Fortunately, however, it was observed Wednesday evening, and the burglar's intentions were beautifully thwarted.

Robert Johnson has been swindling West Lake street shoe-dealers out of goods on orders purporting to have been signed by either Mrs. Dr. Shumway or Mrs. Dr. Hempstead, and has succeeded in obtaining about $25 worth of goods. Yesterday he was arrested in one of the stores, and was held in $700 bail to the Criminal Court.

The Chicago avenue police noticed a suspicious-looking couple driving away as fast as possible from the corner of Bremer street and Chicago avenue. They gave chase, captured the fellows, and brought them to the station, where they gave the names of Hugh Carson and Charles Warner. In the wagon were found about twenty-five tanned sheep-skins, which are supposed to have been stolen from some West Division tannery.

John Farrell, a grocer in Hyde Park, yesterday swore out a warrant for the arrest of two unknowns who have swindled him out of $39. While in a commission-house Wednesday afternoon he was approached by them, and went with them to a saloon at the corner of Clark and South Water streets, where he was shown a number of watches, which they offered to sell him for $50. He had but $39 with him, and readily gave it up, giving a check for the balance. When the fellows had gone, Farrell ascertained the worthlessness of the goods at a neighboring jewelry store, and stopped payment of the check. And now he mourns the loss of his $39, and his possession of watches that will not run.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The members of the Prairie Shooting Club are requested to meet at Dexter Park at 12 o'clock sharp to-day, to contend for the prizes. All are handicapped.

There will be an examination of candidates for the High School at the office of the Board of Education, 85 Fifth avenue, at 9 o'clock a. m. Wednesday, Dec. 23.

The Fourth Ward Republicans will meet at 960 Wabash avenue Saturday evening to act on the report of the Committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, the lady lawyer of St. Louis, will lecture Sunday afternoon at McCormick Hall on "Portia at the Bar," before the Sunday Lecture Society. Doors open at 2 o'clock, close at 3. Admission, 10 cents.

In obedience to the request of a large number of Republicans of the Fifth Ward, a meeting of the Republican Club of the ward is called for the evening of Saturday, at the church building corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street. Important business is to be transacted.

The Centennial Festival of the New England Church, corner of North Dearborn street and Delaware place, will be open this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock at reduced rates, and this evening. Further announcement will be made respecting its continuance to-morrow afternoon and evening and during next week.

For the past three evenings the ladies of the Oakland Congregational Church have been holding a fair in their church parlors on Oakwood boulevard. This afternoon and evening will be the last time this year that the Oakland people can obtain fancy and useful articles at such reasonable prices as they can here be obtained. At half-past 8 all articles remaining unsold will be sold at auction to the highest bidder.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

County-Surveyor Wolcott has set about making some changes among his subordinates, with a view to adding to the efficiency of his department.

The Grand Jury yesterday did nothing outside of the usual class of work. Several true bills were found in jail cases, but no returns were made.

The petit jury for the January term of the Criminal Court was drawn a few days ago. In the list are some well-known citizens, the County Clerk prior to the drawing having taken the precaution to give the box a vigorous shaking. If the regular panel for January is not an improvement on that of December those who do the summoning will be to blame.

The jury in the case of the indicted judges of election of the Fifth Ward brought a sealed verdict into court yesterday morning of "Not guilty." When the jury retired the night previous, it is said it stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. A change of opinion must have set in immediately, for the verdict of "Not guilty" was reached some six hours later. All told, the jury was a strange one. The clerk of the hotel which fed it sent in a bill about the same time the jury brought in its verdict, charging "Keeping fourteen jurors and two bailiffs, $48." The clerk was either in error or the bailiffs having the jury in charge were poor accountants.

SUBURBAN.

DESPLAINES.

A very distressing and unaccountable case of suicide occurred near this place Wednesday. Charles Wiefman, a German only 18 years of age, in the employ of Mr. Wasmoot, hung himself in the barn of his employer about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. He had been told by Mr. Wasmoot to go and harness the team, and shortly afterwards was found dead by Mr. Wasmoot upon his repairing to the barn. The determination and persistency of the deceased in accomplishing the design of taking his life at all hazards was shown by the fact that, having attached one end of the rope to a beam and the other around his neck, and standing upon a block about 2 feet high, he had jumped off to give himself the necessary fall, but, miscalculating, his feet touched the floor, and he was only enabled to accomplish his purpose by drawing up his legs, and thus literally and deliberately strangled to death, his neck being unbroken. No cause can be assigned for the rash deed, he being a steady, inoffensive, particularly quiet man. He leaves a father, mother, brother, and two sisters living in Desplaines.

ENGLEWOOD.

The graduating exercises at the Normal School take place to-day. The class reception will be held in the Normal Hall at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Thirty Thousand Dollars Found.

Hartford Times.

A fire burning alongside of the railroad-track, at the eastern end of Stonington, a few evenings since, attracted the attention of a poor woman living not far from the place, and she put on her hat and went to investigate. She found a stranger near the blaze, who said he had built the fire to keep himself warm. Not crediting the story, the woman revisited the spot the next morning, and to her astonishment found near the fire four packages of money, in small bills and currency chiefly, their appearance indicating that they were fresh from the bank, the whole amounting in value to nearly $30,000. The woman turned over the money to the Selectmen of Stonington, who, after counting it, deposited it in the Stonington Bank. It is supposed that the packages were stolen and cast off the train at the spot where found, the fire being a part of the programme.

A Trick of the Trade.

Nym Crinkle in the New York World.

It used to be a trick with the managers some years ago to get their models pulled by the police once or twice a week. It had an amazing effect upon the receipts. An old manager told me that to have his girls walked through the streets to the station-house on a cold night by the police was worth a column in the papers. "You see," said he, "sympathy is the thing in art. If yer don't touch the heart, yer can't budge the masses; and there's nothin' shakes 'em up like the sight of these gals being taken in by the officers, with nothing on 'em but their shawls over their nat'ral fleshin's. We allers used to have 'em wear extra flannels under their tights, when we found the man was a comin', but nobody never know'd it."

M'CLELLAN---FULLER.

A Brilliant Wedding at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

Gathering of the Fashionables at the Reception---List of the Presents.

An event of much interest to society people occurred last evening, being the wedding of Mr. Henry W. McClellan and Miss Lizzie Bell Fuller, daughter of Judge Henry W. Fuller, one of the old residents of this city. Both of the principal parties in the affair are well and widely known, and the recent announcement of their approaching nuptials spread quite a ripple of excitement over the unusually placid waters of society. Extensive preparations were made by the friends of the betrothed to make their wedding a recherche affair, and in this they were successful.

The Michigan Avenue Baptist Church was the scene of the ceremony, and, notwithstanding the extremely dismal weather, the auditorium was filled with gay spectators before the appointed hour of 6 o'clock. The crowd, while waiting for the bridal party, indulged in social conversation and greetings, interspersed with frequent bursts of laughter from various little coteries in different quarters of the church. It was nearly half-past 6 when THE BRIDAL PARTY left their carriages and entered the church. They made quite a formidable procession. First came two ushers, Messrs. James D. Hays and C. H. Field. They were followed by two bridesmaids, Miss Mamie Tutt, of St. Louis, and Miss Lou Anderson, of Oconomowoc. Then came Messrs. R. L. Perry, Harry Hitchcock, and C. W. Comes, with Misses Mattie McMillan and Lillie Palmer. After these were the groom, Mr. McClellan, with the bride's mother, Mrs. Fuller, followed by the bride, Miss Fuller, with her father. Two ushers, Messrs. T. W. Burnside and C. D. Lathrop, brought up the rear.

Advancing to the altar, the party arranged themselves in their appropriate places, after which the ceremony began, being conducted by the Rev. F. M. Ellis, pastor of the church. The usual service was gone through, the responses given, and the couple were declared duly made man and wife. Salutations were then in order, after which the party retired, and the church was soon vacated by the festive throng.

At the residence of Judge Fuller, No. 965 Indiana avenue, A RECEPTION WAS HELD immediately after the ceremony, in which a large number of invited guests participated. The spacious parlors were thrown open and were soon overflowing with people. The carpet in the parlors and hall was covered with white linen, which way strongly suggestive of dancing. And, in fact, such became the case, for shortly after the arrival of the guests a lively air was struck up by Hood's orchestra, and the younger gentlemen and ladies were soon whirling in the mazes of the waltz.

Among the very large number of people in attendance may be mentioned Judge and Mrs. Dunlevy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Gage, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Follansbee, Mr. Louis Wahl, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Smith, Miss Nellie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blake, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson of Oconomowoc, Misses Nellie and May Buell, Miss Becky Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lancaster, Miss Katie Hutchinson, Miss Annie Barker, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Story, Mr. Louis Webster, Mr. Fred Reed, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Gore, Mr. and Mrs. D. Horton, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Surdam, the Rev. Luther Stone, Dr. L. D. Boone, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Scranton, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Shipman, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Palmer, Mr. Marcus Sterns and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Satterlee, Mr. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. E. R. Hoard, Dr. D. H. Law, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Matthews, Mr. William Johnson, Miss Fannie Morehouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Roys, Mr. and Mrs. West, Mr. Andress, Mr. A. Hasbrook, Mr. Will Ullman, Mr. James Alcott, Mr. James Tyrrell, and Mr. B. J. Campbell.

The toilets exhibited by the ladies were of a very elegant description. The bride was attired in white brocaded silk, trimmed with white rep silk and illusion, bridal vail adorned with wax blossoms, and diamond ornaments. Miss Lillie Palmer, one of the bridesmaids, wore white tulle, heavily trimmed with fringes of roses and rosebuds, diamond ornaments, and long tulle vail. Similar vails were worn by the other bridesmaids. Miss Lou Anderson was dressed in white silk, with tulle elaborately trimmed with red berries, and having diamond ornaments. Miss Mamie Lutt wore white tarletan, trimmed with roses and rosebuds, and diamonds. Miss Mattie McMillan wore white tarletan, trimmed with wreaths of wild flowers, and pearl ornaments.

THE PRESENTS, which were very numerous, were spread in elegant array upon a table in one of the upper rooms. They were as follows: A set of diamond earrings, from the bridegroom; silver water-pitcher, from Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin West, of Rochelle, Ill.; Russian leather handkerchief and glove-box, from Mr. Swayne Wickesham; silver sugar-set, from Mrs. D. B. Shipman; cut-glass and silver berry set, from Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dean; etruscan gold cross inlaid with pearl, from Miss Lillie Palmer; silver olive dish, from Mrs. C. D. Scranton; case of pearl-handled knives from Mrs. Henry W. Fuller; cut-glass and silver berry-dish, from Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Corwith; case of silver teaspoons, from Mr. H. A. Hitchcock; full silver water set, from Mr. John West and Mr. M. S. Andress; silver ladle, from Miss Nellie E. Smith; silver jewelry-case, from Miss Mamie Tutt; silver and cut-glass pickle-dish, from Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blake; satin fan, from Mrs. Seth Gage; pair of statuttes, from Mr. and Mrs. George H. McClellan; water set, from Mr. George W. Fuller; pair of bouquet-holders, from Mr. and Mrs. George W. Steele; Roman gold necklace, from Mrs. George W. Fuller; silver and cut-glass toilet set, from Miss. Dobbins; silver ladle, from Mrs. W. C. Grant; card-stand and flower-receiver, from Mr. Charles W. Comes; shawl, from Miss Nellie Blake; marble cast, representing Death, from Mr. L. H. Ash; silver card-receiver, from Mr. and Mrs. George Field; silver ladle, from Miss Georgie Field; pearl fan and case, from Miss Lou Anderson; silver napkin-rings, from Mr. B. H. Campbell, Jr.; Bohemian glass bouquet-holders, from Mr. Will E. Higgins; silver card-receiver and bouquet-holder, from Mr. Frank Blake; silver and bronze inkstand, from Miss Louie Meeker; bronze card-stand, from Mr. William H. Sard; bronze card-stand, from Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cassidy; silver and gold napkin-rings, from Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Partridge.

About an hour was devoted to giving and receiving congratulations and dancing, after which an adjournment was made to the basement, where John Wright had been busily employed in spreading supper. The table presented a very fine appearance, having a miniature pine-tree in the centre, which was surrounded by a wilderness of dainties, including fanciful heaps of ice-cream, in the shape of stags and swans, innumerable jellies, charlottes and salads, and the indispensable bride and groom cakes with monogram on the surface.

At 10 o'clock the couple took leave of their friends, and departed for New York on the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad. They will be absent several weeks.

THE RESULTS OF "PROTECTION."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—I am nothing but a mechanic, but I would like very much to give the many readers of THE TRIBUNE my views on "Protection."

The Protectionists of the country have told me that I needed protection against the "pauper-labor" of other countries. This I regard as little better than an insult. I know that a man who can, or does, beat me at my trade, is not a pauper in any country where the law of supply and demand is not interfered with.

The Protectionists seem to have forgotten all about the paupers of this country, who are now clamoring at the doors of our factories and the shafts of our mines. They have forgotten that a mean, selfish policy has brought its own reward. They have forgotten the lamb and protected the wolf. In fact, they have forgotten everything but themselves.

They have forced the laborers of this country to pay them *good* prices for *poor* goods; and now, when the laborers are too poor to buy, they find their market destroyed. They have been like swine, who, in their greed, upset their own trough.

With piles of clothing in the cities, the farmer is poorly clad; and, with stocks of grain in the country, the operative is poorly fed. The poor operative is none the less a slave because he is compelled to work for mere nothing by hunger, instead of by the whip. The bell rings for him to go to work and for him to quit work, for him to eat and for him to sleep; and the only time that it does not ring for him is when he dies.

Protection robs the dollar of a large portion of its purchasing power, and takes from it nearly every function, except filling teeth, in this country.

Free Trade would give the full purchasing power to the gold dollar, which would stimulate trade and reward exports, for they are sold on a gold basis. Mines, farms, factories, and commerce would then revive, and nothing but custom-houses and poor-houses would suffer. Gold would flow into the country in a thousand streams, and force the paper-currency to take a "back seat" in commercial transactions.

MECHANIC.

HORTICULTURE.

Last Day's Session of the State Society at Quincy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 16.—At the session of the Horticultural Society this morning, Mr. W. C. Flagg, of Monroe, submitted the report of the Committee on General Horticulture for the Sixth District, which embodied letters from several nursery men and fruit-growers in the district, setting forth that the cause of horticulture was steadily progressing, but the advancement was very slow. Fruit for the past season would not average one-half the usual yield. Insects had been very troublesome, and the weather had been very unfavorable for fruit-raising. From the report of the Committee on Berry-Culture, it appears that the plants had been badly injured by insects, the drougth of 1874, and the severe winter following that. Where the plants had not been killed, the yield had been good. After a lengthy discussion upon the reports read by the Secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. C. Hammond, of Warsaw; Vice-President, J. W. Robinson, of Caswell; Secretary, O. B. Gallusha, of Normal; Treasurer, Jonathan Huggins, of Woodburn. The Executive Committee reports the following as a Committee to assist Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Prof. Burrell, and Prof. Forbes in the formation of a manual of injurious insects in the State: J. E. Starr, of Elsah, Jersey County; Samuel Edwards, of Mendota; and O. B. Gallusha, of Normal. Resolutions in favor of a reduction of postage on third-class matter were adopted, as also a resolution directing the Executive Committee to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society in the adoption of measures for suitable representation of both Societies at the Centennial. This evening a lecture was delivered by Prof. J. B. Burner on the subject of meteorology, and by Dr. J. M. Gregory on landscape gardening, after which the Society adjourned to meet at Galesburg in December, 1876.

THE TURF.

Races at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—At the races—third day—the weather was clear and pleasant, attendance fair, and track good. The first race, handicap hurdles, 2 miles, club purse $400, first horse $300, second $75, third $25, was won by Oxmore, beating Port Leonard, Laura, James H, and Duroc in the same order. Time, 4.01. James H took the lead at the start, but was passed at the half mile by Oxmore, who led to the finish, winning by six lengths. In the pools on the track Port Leonard sold at $25, the field $35.

The second race was for a club purse of $400 for all ages, first horse $300, second $75, third $25, 1¾ miles. Eight started. Won by Conander, Volcano second, Verdigris third, beating Falmouth, Sweet Boy, Nellie B, and Tom Leathers. Time, 3:13¼. Conander led at the start and throughout the race, winning by two lengths. In the pools Verdigris sold at $110, Volcano $80, Conander $55, the field $20.

The third race was for a club purse of $600, all ages, first horse $500, second $100; mile heats, best three in five. Six started.

Geo. Graham	3	1	1	1
Harper	1	2	2	2
Kilbourn	2	dis.		
Pompey's Pillow	dis.			
Sweet Boy	dis.			

Harper won the first heat by five lengths. Graham won the second heat by half a length, and the two following heats easily. Harper seemed to give up the race after the second heat. He carried 112 pounds to Graham's 90. This was the most exciting event of the meeting. The betting was heavy on every race, but very heavy on the last. In the pools on the track Harper sold for $200. All the others as a field for $70,—nearly three to one on Harper against the field. The favorites were beaten in every case.

SOUTH CAROLINA JUDGES.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 16.—Great excitement prevails here in consequence of the election by the Legislature to-day of eight Circuit Judges, and one Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Wright, colored, was chosen to the latter position. In the Charleston Circuit, Judge Reed, a moderate Republican, is replaced by Whipper, colored. Ex-Gov. F. J. Moses, Jr. is elected in the Third Circuit.

Best Holiday Gifts.

The latest device in machine sewing is the "New Automatic Sewing-Machine," which is creating quite a sensation in the market. No better gift can be selected for mother, wife, sister, or friend. No special discounts offered to tempt purchasers, but perfect approbation and delight guaranteed to the possessor. Nos. 200 and 202 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Fine Art Sale.

A rare chance for appropriate Christmas gifts is now offered at the auction sale of fine oil paintings at H. Chadwick & Co.'s auction store, 170 East Madison, day and evening. Among the collection are two by Melrose, valued at $1,000 each; also many others of merit, which will be closed out without reserve. They also have a large lot of beautiful Hartz Mountain canary birds, which are nice for Christmas presents.

X-Mas.

Nutting has opened a splendid line of Christmas presents for men and boys, consisting of Broadway Ulsters, overcoats, winter suits, silk mufflers and pocket-handkerchiefs, dressing-gowns, and that "terrible" little cloack that "other dealers" are advertising for him. 184 and 186 State street, opposite the Palmer House.

The Children Cry for Them.

Doll fashions. A complete wardrobe, comprising chemise, drawers, skirts, wrapper, sacque, polonaise, apron, night-dress, waterproof, hood, mantle, everything, even to a chatelain pocket, have just been received by the "Domestic" S. M. Company, 180 State street. It only costs 25 cents to make a child happy.

Just Think, 20 Per Cent Lower

than the prices of any other house in Chicago. Our new scale of prices for well-made, stylish garments we know will induce you. Ordway & Newland, 209 West Madison street.

We Can and Will Convince All

that the "factory prices" of the manufacturers (whose agents we are) have ordered all their furniture sold at is lower than has been known for years. Sampson, Greene & Co., Nos. 192 and 194 State street.

Oil Paintings at Auction.

Don't fail to attend the closing sale of paintings at 87 Madison street this day at 2 o'clock p.m. They are selling very low.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

Musical Boxes,

richly bound music books, music folios, music racks, piano stools and covers, and other musical goods, suitable for holiday presents, at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets.

For Holiday Presents,

combining taste, utility, and ornament, go early to J. M. W. Jones', No. 104 Madison street.

A Remarkable Story

is told of a child who, though so severely scalded that the doctors gave her up, was saved by the timely use of Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. 52

An Elegant Gift.

One of those famous Weber pianos or Estey organs. Can only be found at Story & Camp's, 211 State street.

Lundborg's Perfumes

are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIAGES.

HAMPSHER—BRADY—Dec. 15, by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, T. Hampsher and Miss Livinia Brady, all of Chicago.

☞ Grand Rapids papers please copy.

RUSSELL—HOWARD—Dec. 14, 1875, in Englewood, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Mr. Gurney, Mr. E. E. Russell and Mrs. Jennie O. Howard, all of Englewood. No cards.

DEATHS.

LEONARD—Dec. 14, on his way to Chicago, Dennis Leonard, aged 66 years.

His remains to be brought to No. 695 Larrabee-st. Further notice of his burial will be given.

DOYLE—Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, Mary A., infant daughter of Martin and Mary Doyle, aged 7 months and 26 days.

Funeral at 10 o'clock to-day at their residence, 19, Division-st., by carriages to Calvary.

BROWN—At her late residence, 1309 Wabash-av., at Thursday morning at 5 o'clock, after a short but severe illness, Ella M., beloved wife of George S. Brown, aged 28 years and 17 days.

Services will be held on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Michigan-av. M. E. Church, near Thirty-third-st. Funeral by carriages to Oakwood Cemetery. All friends of the family invited.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Electro Silicon

Has received the award of the American Institute of New York as the best article known for cleaning and polishing all fine metallic surfaces. It is pure infusoria, contains no admixture, will not scratch or corrode, and produces the most surprising polish with but little labor. It should be in every well regulated house. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN
BOOKS!
FRIDAY, Dec. 17, at 2:30 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S SATURDAY SALE
Furniture, Household Goods, Carpets, etc.
SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

CHRISTMAS SALE.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
FINE GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SETS, STERLING SILVERWARE, &C.
FROM A. GOLDSCHMIDT'S LOAN OFFICE,
99 EAST MADISON-ST.
TUESDAY MORNING AND EVENING, DEC. 21,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES
ASSORTED GLASSWARE.
20 CRATES AND CASKS
WHITE GRANITE WARE
YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
30 ROLLS
ALL WOOL INGRAIN AND COTTON AND WOOL
CARPETS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and MITTS.
FUR GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, at 9:30 o'clock.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, at 9:30 o'clock,
OUR REGULAR WEEKLY SALE.
An Immense Stock New and Second-hand
FURNITURE,
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
A full line new and used Carpets;
Lounges, Sofas, Bureaus;
Blankets, Comforters, Mattresses, &c., &c.
Crockery in open lots, Lamps, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cigars, Notions, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph street.

POSITIVELY
THE LAST DAY'S
AUCTION SALE
OF THE FINE COLLECTION
OIL PANTINGS!
AT 87 MADISON-ST.,
This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.
Every Picture must be sold. Parties who have purchased must call for their Pictures. We give up the store on Saturday.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

BIBLES, CHROMOS.
SATURDAY, DEC. 18, AT 10 A. M., AT OUR STORES, A LARGE STOCK OF
SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES!
Chromos, Presentation Books, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 18, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
14 Crates W. G. Crockery,
10 Casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware, and Glassware.
At 10½ o'clock,
$10,000 STOCK OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
Of every description. Parlor and Chamber Sets of every grade, Walnut Wardrobes, Book-Cases, Easy Chairs, Fancy Camp-Chairs, Hair-Cloth and Cane Rockers, Walnut Chairs, Hall Trees, Marble and Wood Top Tables, Wire and Slat Springs, Mattresses, Parlor and Office Desks, Show-Cases, Pianos, Safes, Mirrors, Carpets; Velvet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
To-morrow, SATURDAY, at 10 a. m., at our Store, 274 and 276 East Madison-st., near Market-st.,
A large and peremptory Sale of
New Chamber, Parlor, Library, Dining-Room, and Office Furniture,
Desks, Chairs, Lounges, Tables, Secretaries, Book Cases, Wardrobes, and a large line of
CARPETS,
A full assortment of Hair, Husk, and other
MATTRESSES,
And GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
To be sold without reserve to pay cash advances. Also, Chattel Mortgage Sale of
SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Carpeting, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, Lamps, including a handsome
PIANO.
23 Very Choice Oil Paintings,
Painted by Foreign and Native Artists.
Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.
Particular attention given to Outside Sales.
S. DINGEE & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GREAT
HOLIDAY
SALE!
BOOKS AND BIBLES
At Half and Two-thirds Value.
GOODSPEED'S, No. 208 State-st.

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$500,000 has been made in a single investment of $100. This of course is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily $5 can realize $25,000. Even sums as low as $1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of $5,000.
Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

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CANDY
CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.